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Program of Nuclear-Free Zones Meeting Published

AU2106141988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 88 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND)—The prelude to the International Meeting on Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones is a plenary session on Monday. Later the participants will have the opportunity to speak on the factual issues of the conference and to participate in the exchange of opinions in the plenum, in commissions with definite topics, or at specific meetings.

On the second day of the conference, the nine commissions will convene. They deal with the topics "Nuclear-Free Zones as Possible Steps Toward a Nuclear-Free World," "Nuclear-Free Zones—Zones of Trust and Cooperation," and "Nuclear-Free Zones, Regional Conflicts, and Crisis Management." Further topics of the commissions are "Nuclear-Free Zones and Conventional Disarmament," and "Questions of Guarantees, Control, and Verification of Nuclear-Free Zones, and the Problem of Not Spreading Nuclear Weapons." The connection between "Nuclear-Free Zones and European Security" and the topic "Absence of Nuclear Weapons, Disarmament, and Overcoming Underdevelopment—Social Security," will be discussed, too.

Finally other commissions will deal with practical experiences with nuclear-free zones in Latin America and the South Pacific and their international importance, as well as initiatives to create nuclear-free and peace zones in Asia and Africa. These platforms of open discussion will conclude their work in the morning of the third conference day.

A panel discussion on Tuesday evening [21 June] will deal with the joint initiative of the SED, SPD, and CPCZ for a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical-weapon free zone in central Europe.

On the final day, eight specific meetings will provide the background for an exchange of opinions between the participants and the representatives of the host country. Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, will meet official government representatives. Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, has extended an invitation for a meeting with parliamentarians. Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council; Ilse Thiele, chairwoman of the Democratic Women's League of Germany; and Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, will host meetings with trade unionists and representatives of women's and youth organizations.

Prof Dr Guenther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council, is offering representatives of peace movements and organizations the opportunity for an exchange of ideas. Prof Dr Manfred Wekwerth, president of the GDR Academy of Arts; Prof Dr Werner Scheler, president of the GDR Academy of Sciences; and Prof Dr Max Schmidt, director of the International Politics and Economics Institute, will host a meeting with artists, persons engaged in the cultural sector, and scientists. Bishop Dr Christoph Demke, deputy chairman of the Conference of Evangelical Church Directorates in the GDR, will meet representatives of religious circles.

The international meeting will conclude with a plenary session on Wednesday afternoon [22 June], in which further participants will take the floor and the rapporteurs for the commissions will present their reports. The conference languages are German, Russian, English, French, Spanish, and Arabic. On Monday evening renowned artists of our Republic will perform a festive concert for the foreign guests in the Schauspielhaus Theater.

Honecker Meets With Guests at Berlin Meeting

Talks With FDP's Ronneburger

LD2106142488 Hamburg DPA in German 1130 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Excerpts] East Berlin (DPA)—GDR head of state and party leader Erich Honecker and FDP politician Uwe Ronneburger held talks in East Berlin on Tuesday about intra-German issues, disarmament subjects, and the latest violence by GDR officials against Western journalists near the Brandenburg Gate.

During the conversation in East Berlin this afternoon the deputy chairman of the FDP Bundestag group gained the impression that Honecker considers the incidents as a strain on the International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones. Ronneburger told newsmen after the 45-minute conversation in the Council of State building that he hopes such incidents will not be repeated. Asked whether Honecker had repeated the sharp accusations by GDR newspapers against ARD and ZDF—such as inventions and fairy tales—the FDP politician said: "Such a formulation was not used (by Honecker)." [passage omitted]

After the talk Ronneburger said he assumes that Honecker knew in principle the facts of the events at the Brandenburg Gate. The Council of State chairman had not "commented specifically" on the incidents involving violence and obstruction of television teams, photographers for news agencies, and other correspondents. The two sides had not agreed "on all the assessments" of these incidents.

However, Honecker and Ronneburger are of the opinion that a positive development includes the greatest possible scope for the exchange of news between the two German states. It is an important objective to achieve confidence-building and disarmament. The agreements between Helmut Kohl and Honecker during the visit in Bonn, on increased joint cooperation, will continue to be in force.

More on Ronneburger Meeting

LD2106174088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1241 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN)—Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, today received Uwe Ronneburger, Free Democratic Party [FDP] national executive member and deputy chairman of the FDP's lower house group in the FRG. Ronneburger is heading his party's delegation to the Berlin International Meeting on Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones.

During the frank exchange of views at the State Council building, the two sides praised the fact that the Moscow summit had resulted in the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles and that, for the first time, real steps toward nuclear disarmament had been introduced in which the GDR and FRG had made an important contribution.

The two German states, stressed Erich Honecker, would be fulfilling their joint obligation and responsibility toward peace if they now worked actively for further progress in the disarmament process. He welcomed the agreement on important issues, such as halving the number of strategic offensive weapons and stopping nuclear tests. The GDR attached great importance to regional solutions such as creating a corridor free of nuclear weapons and a zone free of chemical weapons. The proceedings of this Berlin meeting suggest that it has broad international support in this respect. It is in the security interest of both German states and all of Europe for the FRG to also participate constructively in this meeting.

Uwe Ronneburger described the Berlin meeting as a contribution toward improving the climate in the interest of dialogue and toward reaching an agreement, building confidence, and improving cooperation. He reaffirmed the attitude he had expressed the previous day on a nuclear weapon-free zone in central Europe. He spoke in favor of agreements being reached between the United States and the Soviet Union on reducing strategic offensive weapons by half, on liberating mankind from chemical weapons, and on stopping nuclear tests.

Present at the meeting were Guenter Rettner, SED Central Committee candidate member and head of the Central Committee Department for International Politics and Economics; and Heinz Eichler, State Council secretary. Also present were Walter Rasch, FDP national executive member, and the head of the FRG's permanent mission, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam.

Meets SPD's Bahr

LD2106190688 Hamburg DPA in German 1611 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—Uwe Ronneburger, FDP Bundestag group deputy chairman, and SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr, were received today for talks by Erich Honecker, SED general secretary. During the talks, attacks on Western journalists by GDR officials were discussed, as were inter-German issues and disarmament subjects.

Bahr said after the meeting that it was now "Europe's turn for disarmament." It was "politically meritorious" of the East Berlin conference that it pointed out such disarmament efforts. Bahr viewed positively Honecker's suggestion to set up a "hot line" between East Berlin, Bonn, and Prague.

In connection with the incidents in front of the Brandenburg Gate, Honecker stressed that journalists' work should not be impeded. Honecker had "not been pleased" at the events of 19 June. According to Bahr's information, specific orders had been given by GDR authorities for the state not to intervene if young people from the GDR wanted to listen to the rock concert from the other side. Bahr's impression was that Honecker did not yet have any detailed information on Sunday night's events.

Hans Bausch, the FRG broadcasting authority chairman, made a strong protest today to the GDR Foreign Ministry concerning the obstruction of ARD correspondents in front of Brandenburg Gate on 19 June. According to the ARD press office, Bausch wrote that ARD colleagues had been exposed for a second time to attacks while carrying out their job, attacks during which "plainclothes members of the GDR's security services used violence against reporters." The security forces' attacks were "a clear violation of the Helsinki Final Accords, which were signed by the GDR, and contradicted relevant agreements between the two German states."

The Swedish parliamentarian Sture Ericsson left the meeting in East Berlin prematurely because he was apparently not allowed to deliver a speech—although he had been promised the opportunity—demanding the dismantling of the wall. Ericsson, member of the Social Democratic Workers' Party, stressed in his address, which had already been delivered to those organizing the event, that if the GDR were to begin tearing down the wall, it would be a symbolic act of great significance for the future of Europe. He told DPA that he had been scheduled to deliver the third speech on Monday, after the lunch break, to the plenum of more than 1,000 participants.

GDR television broadcast the speeches live.

In the GDR Foreign Ministry it was claimed that there was "no known reason" for Ericsson's action. It was unimaginable to the conference leaders that the decision had been made for political reasons.

More on Talks With Bahr

LD2106190888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, this afternoon received Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium, who is heading the SPD delegation to the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones. Erich Honecker welcomed the SPD's active participation in the meeting and discussed with Egon Bahr how the two parties can give additional international momentum to their proposals, which were discussed in the joint working groups. The international meeting in Berlin is a large step forward in this area.

Erich Honecker stressed that the SPD's participation and Egon Bahr's contribution in the plenum on the 1st day are convincing proof that, despite differing views on social policy, Communists and Social Democrats are in far-reaching agreement on the central issue for mankind—the preservation and safeguarding of peace.

Egon Bahr said that the international meeting offers the opportunity of presenting the SPD's ideas and proposals on this important topic to a broad international audience. The SPD stands for disarmament and a security partnership. It agrees with Erich Honecker that following the Moscow meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, there must be further disarmament steps.

Taking part in the talk were Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State; and Gunter Rettner, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and director of the International Politics and Economics Department of the Central Committee.

Meets Greek Representative

LD2106171488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1223 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN)—Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, had talks today with Minister Ioannis Kapsis, the personal representative of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, at the Council of State's official seat. The latter is participating in the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones in Berlin.

The two politicians agreed in stressing the need to allow no let-up in efforts toward disarmament after the Moscow summit. Minister Kapsis paid tribute to the GDR's varied peace initiatives.

He expected fresh impetus toward securing peace, detente, and cooperation from this Berlin meeting. Minister Kapsis conveyed cordial greetings from the Greek prime minister to the Council of State chairman. Erich Honecker asked his guest to pass on his best wishes to Andreas Papandreou and reasserted the GDR's readiness to further develop relations in all areas with Greece.

Participating in the talks were Heinz Eichler, Council of State secretary, and Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Franciscos Verros, Greece's charge d'affaires in the GDR, also attended.

Further Report

NC2106195388 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Alternate Foreign Minister Ioannis Kapsis, who is representing the Greek Government in Berlin at the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones, was received this morning by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council. In the afternoon he also conferred with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Meets USSR's Demichev

LD2106130888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1102 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received this morning Petr Demichev, head of the Soviet delegation to the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones. During the friendly meeting in the State Council building, Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, conveyed fraternal greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Erich Honecker reciprocated the greetings just as warmly.

The Soviet guest paid tribute to Honecker's initiative in calling the international meeting, described as in keeping with the times, useful, and reflecting the active policy of peace pursued by the GDR. The meeting encourages dialogue between states and the most diverse social forces and gives fresh, strong impetus to the struggle for a world free of nuclear weapons.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the USSR's support, underlined in the greetings message from Mikhail Gorbachev to the Berlin meeting, for the creation of nuclear weapons-free zones and its restated readiness to give corresponding guarantees to the other participating states. He welcomed the Soviet delegation's active participation in the international meeting, which once again demonstrates the shared striving to free the world of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

Both politicians praised the high level of fraternal relations and the close, all-around cooperation between both parties, governments, and peoples, and emphasized their determination to continue to deepen and expand this in the future in the interests of peace and socialism.

The two sides briefed each other on the sixth plenary meeting of the SED Central Committee and the May plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, and preparations for its 19th conference.

Present at the meeting were Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Sieber, Central Committee member and head of the SED Central Committee's Department for International Relations; and State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler.

Present on the Soviet side were Yuriy Khristoradnov, CPSU Central Committee member chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Yuliy Vorontsov, CPSU Central Committee member, and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the GDR.

Receives PRC Delegation

LD2106171788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1323 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN)—Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary and GDR State Council chairman, today held friendly talks with Zhou Peiyuan, the head of the PRC delegation taking part in the Berlin meeting. Zhou Peiyuan is vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament.

Zhou Peiyuan conveyed cordial greetings from Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Yang Shangkun, PRC president. Thanking him for this, Erich Honecker asked him to convey his best wishes to the representatives of the Chinese people.

Touching on the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones, Erich Honecker paid tribute to the participation of a repesentative delegation from the PRC in the comprehensive exchange of opinions in Berlin. It represents a significant contribution by the country to extending the international dialogue on questions of disarmament and securing peace.

During the talks, Erich Honecker briefed his guest on the results of the sixth meeting of the SED Central Committee and the great achievments by GDR workers in fulfilling the 11th SED Congress resolutions.

Zhou Peiyuan expressed the PRC's high opinion of the successes achieved in the GDR's social development and the GDR's great and active commitment to peace. He explained current tasks in building socialism, as resolved by the 13th CPC Congress. In this context, he stressed the necessity of guaranteeing the stable economic and political development of the country during the policy of reform and opening up.

The parties expressed their satisfaction at the dynamic development of bilateral relations on the basis of the agreements made at the highest level in 1986 and 1987.

Taking part in the talks were Guenter Sieber, member of and director of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee of the SED, and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State. Zhu Shanqing, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CPC and vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, and Zhang Dake, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the PRC to the GDR, were present.

Talks With 'Arafat

LD2106132188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1120 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who is in Berlin for the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones.

Yasir 'Arafat stressed that the presence of a high-ranking PLO delegation at this important meeting demonstrates the PLO's support for international efforts for detente and disarmament. He praised the GDR's active work for dialogue and for securing peace in the world, and attributed great importance to the meeting in Berlin.

The PLO leader briefed Erich Honecker on the latest developments in the Middle East and expressed his great appreciation for the GDR's consistent support for the Palestinian people.

Erich Honecker stressed the need to convene an international conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the United Nations, which should be attended by all interested parties, including the PLO, on an equal footing. The GDR regards this as the appropriate way to reach a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in the Middle East region. The GDR State Council chairman condemned the actions of the Israeli occupying powers in the unlawfully occupied territories. He underlined the GDR's attitude of solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

Present at the talk were Guenter Sieber, SED Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee Department for International Relations; Heinz Eichler, State Council secretary; and Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Heinz-Dieter Winter. Also present were Sulayman al-Najjab, member of the Palestinian Communist Party Political Bureau of the PLO Executive Committee, as well as the PLO ambassador to the GDR, Dr Isam Kamil Salim.

'Arafat Comments on Talks

LD2106153488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1429 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN)—His talks with Erich Honecker were "very fruitful and very important," Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, told ADN and GDR television in Berlin today.

He used the opportunity to thank the chairman of the Council of State and through him the leadership and people of the GDR for their constant support for the Palestinian people's liberation struggle. Yasir 'Arafat announced that he discussed the further development of relations between the GDR and the PLO with Erich Honecker, and briefed him in detail on the results of the Arab summit in Algiers.

The PLO chairman assessed the Berlin meeting as very timely. He recalled that according to the revelations of an Israeli physicist who has since been arrested, Israel has at its disposal the largest nuclear potential in the Middle East, with more than 120 warheads, with which it can also reach central Europe, Asia and areas of the USSR as well. It is therefore particularly important to inform the world public of the dangers arising from this potential.

Receives Mozambican Premier

LD2106171388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1406 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, this afternoon received Mario de Graca Machungo, premier of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Politburo member and secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee. The Mozambican guest conveyed greetings from Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Frelimo party and president of the Mozambique People's Party, which were reciprocated with equal warmth.

Erich Honecker and Mario da Graca Machungo concurred in their view that the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones is making an important and timely contribution toward securing peace and disarmament in the world. Both politicians praised the level of bilateral cooperation achieved and spoke out in favor of developing it further.

The discussion was attended by State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler, Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Heinz-Dieter Winter, and Julio Goncalo Braga, ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique in the GDR.

Meets Zambian Leader

LD2106174188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, this afternoon at the official seat of the Council of State received Zambian Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, who is heading the Zambian delegation to the International Meeting for Nuclear-Free Zones as the personal representative of his country's president.

The Zambian guest conveyed cordial greetings from President Kenneth Kaunda, which were likewise reciprocated. A message from the president was accepted with thanks.

The two politicians discovered a high degree of agreement in an assessment of the basic issues of international politics. Touching on the International Meeting for Nuclear-Free Zones, Erich Honecker and Kebby Musokotwane underlined its great significance and topicality for securing world peace. The conviction was expressed that as an international forum of dialogue on peace and disarmament it would also have a positive influence on the peaceful settlement of conflicts.

The sides paid tribute to the state of bilateral relations and reasserted the will of both states to deepen their mutually advantageous cooperation.

Taking part in the meeting were Council of State Secretary Heinz Eichler; Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Heinz-Dieter Winter; Member of Parliament J.E. Michelo; Wilson Julius Moyo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Zambia in the GDR; and Zhenia Ndhlovu, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia-GDR Fridendship Society.

Oskar Fischer Receives Foreign Representatives

Meets Cypriot Iakovou

NC2106210988 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou conferred with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in Berlin today, and briefed him on the latest developments in Cyprus.

Iakovou, who is in Berlin attending the International Conference on Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones, was selected joint chairman of the subcommittee on European security.

In an address to the conference, Iakovou referred to the Cyprus issue and repeated the proposal for the demilitarization of the island, underlining that acceptance of this proposal would be the greatest possible contribution to terminating the Turkish occupation and to restoring peaceful cooperation and security in Cyprus and in the area.

During his meeting with Fischer, he discussed European and international problems, as well as bilateral realtions. Fischer reiterated the GDR's firm support for the government and the people of Cyprus in their struggle for a unified, sovereign, independent, territorially integral and nonaligned state.

Talks With Saudi Official

LD2106145388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1227 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received for talks Dr. Salih 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Athil, representative of the King of Saudi Arabia. Dr. Al-Athil is president of the Saudi Academy of Sciences. He paid tribute to the GDR's contribution to the struggle for a peaceful and just solution to the conflict in the Middle East, and in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

They stressed that they agree on one approaching agreement on basic international questions and important regional problems. The partners in the talks discussed the possibilities for developing relations between the two countries.

Guests Address Nuclear-Free Zones Meeting

Hungary's Szuros Speaks

LD2106151888 Budapest MTI in English 1355 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, June 21 (MTI)—Starting from its objective endowments and fundamental political principles, Hungary is deeply interested in the establishment of a new, solid and cooperative European security, and it is ready to actively participate in this work in proportion with its opportunities, stressed Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party in his Tuesday contribution delivered at the International Conference on Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones held in Berlin.

At the work group studying the relations between the nuclear weapon-free zones and conventional disarmament, the secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP pointed out that Hungary has no common border with NATO member states and the Hungarian People's Army has neither nuclear nor chemical weapons, nor are such weapons deployed in the country. Despite these facts Hungary, as other countries of similar magnitude, can play a genuine role in alleviating military confrontation, mainly in the conventional disarmament process. We are sincerely interested in that Hungary be among the first who can reduce the military forces on their territories including the forces of their own and those of their allies, said Matyas Szuros.

He also emphasized that the alleviation of military confrontation and the reduction of nuclear threat is the most pressing in central Europe, on the border-line between the Warsaw Treaty organization and NATO. Hence the great importance of the joint proposal of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Social Democratic Party of Germany on the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe. The prevailing security policy conceptions were worded in the atmosphere of distrust and the fear of threat.

The secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP took a stand for the renewal of security policy conceptions. Following the zero-zero option, the reduction of the conventional forces deployed in Europe can give a chance to progress on the road leading to the complete elimination of offensive armaments. In this respect the measures of limited military significance but building confidence are of particular importance especially at the beginning of this process, said Matyas Szuros.

PPR's Ciosek Gives Address

LD2106165988 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, June 21—The international meeting of a thousand representatives from 110 countries on creating nuclear weapon-free zones resumed work in nine commissions in Berlin on Tuesday.

A Polish delegation, headed by alternate PUWP CC Political Bureau member, General Secretary of the National Council of the PRON Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth Stanislaw Ciosek, is taking part in the work of the commissions.

Today Ciosek delivered a speech to Commission Number One working on "nuclear weapon-free zones—the possibility of taking steps for a world without nuclear weapons."

The subject of securing lasting peace ranks prominently in the foreign policy pursued by People's Poland. That is why Poland is consistently engaged in favour of disarmament and especially active in striving to eliminate nuclear weapons. I wish to stress that the first proposal which Poland tabled following World War Two at the U.N. as early as January 1946, pertained to precisely nuclear weapons, Ciosek said.

The concept of de-nuclearizing central Europe, known in the world as the Rapacki Plan of 1957, was born of exactly this paramount mainstream of Polish foreign policy, he went on.

The concepts contained in the Rapacki plan became an inspiration for similar disarmament undertakings in other parts of Europe and the world, such as the Tlatelolco and Rarotonga Treaties or the initiatives of nuclear-free zones in Scandinavia, the Balkans, the Mediterranean region, Africa and Asia, said he.

One could, therefore, state with full conviction that this plan has entered the history of the peace efforts of the international community, Ciosek told the meeting.

For the modern world and the ongoing disarmament dialogue, the announcement by Mikhail Gorbachev in January 1986 of the program of gradually but consistently putting into effect the vision of a world without nuclear weapons was of breakthrough significance, Ciosek pointed out.

The Moscow summit confirmed the expectations for a deepening and expansion of Soviet-American dialogue, he said.

Poland shows a will to actively partake in the process of consolidating security and building international confidence. The plan of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe was presented by Wojciech Jaruzelski in 1987 with this in mind. Its essence is to transform military potentials into strictly defensive means of constructing the foundations of a system of common European security, the Polish representative continued.

The plan proposes to cover by appropriate undertakings also the field of conventional arms, military doctrines and confidence building measures.

As concerns nuclear weapons, it speaks out for a gradual reduction and next elimination of battlefield nuclear weapons as an exceptionally dangerous element of military potential which could serve in a surprise invastion, Ciosek said.

The open character of the plan and readiness for broad cooperation with all governments concerned and its taking account of the interests of each state, allow one to cherish a hope that it will constitute a concrete contribution to the enhancement of confidence and cooperation between nations, and strengthening peace and security throughout the world, Ciosek stated.

Poland lends its full support to all regional disarmament initiatives aimed at creating nuclear-free zones, especially in the most sensititive regions of the world, Europe inclusive, Ciosek told the meeting.

PRC's Zhou Peiyuan Speaks

LD2006180788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN)—Zhou Peiyuan, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, described the preservation of world peace as the most important and urgent task facing mankind today. As a physicist he knows the monstrous destructive power of today's nuclear weapons only too well and is aware of the inferno which a war with nuclear weapons will bring upon civilization.

There are now signs of a certain detente in the international situation, Zhou Peiyuan said, pointed to the signing of the INF Treaty between the USSR and the United States and the recent fourth meeting of the leading representatives of the two states in Moscow. We hope, he said, that this dialogue retains its dynamism and that the United States and the Soviet Union make further progress on the road to reducing their strategic nuclear weapons and all other kinds of nuclear weapons.

In order to achieve real detente in the international situation, however, a long and complicated road still has to be travelled, on which there could also be setbacks.

In view of the accelerated modernization of nuclear weapons it is only natural that the people of the United States and the Soviet Union, which possess the most and the most modern nuclear weapons, demand that their countries accept their special responsibility to end the arms race and that they take the first step to halt nuclear weapon tests, to halt production and deployment of all kinds of nuclear weapons and to drastically reduce or eliminate all nuclear weapons in their own countries and in the areas outside their countries. China has recently summarized this standpoint in the demand for "three stops and a reduction." The realization of this will create favorable conditions for convening an international conference on nuclear disarmament with the broad participation of all nuclear weapon states at which a general ban on and the complete destruction of all nuclear weapons could be discussed.

The PRC representative said that at the present time many states are calling for the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones. This reflects the justified desire of the regions and countries concerned to ward off the danger of a war with nuclear weapons and to guarantee peace and security. China will respect all such accords if they come about through consultations between the countries of these regions, Zhou Peiyuan said. China has committed itself not to use nuclear weapons against countries or regions not possessing nuclear weapons and to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. His country has signed and ratified Supplementary Protocol 2 to the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America. Furthermore, last year China signed Protocols 2 and 3 to the treaty on a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

He expressed strong support for linking the struggle for nuclear disarmament with the efforts for conventional disarmament.

China is well aware of the strong desire of the European peoples to prevent a war and to bring about disarmament. The GDR people, under the leadership of the SED and Comrade Erich Honecker, have submitted many useful proposals and initiatives and have made great efforts for progress in disarmament, for lessening tensions in the world, for preserving peace in Europe and the world and to prevent a war again starting from German soil. We fully agree with all these efforts and initiatives, the speaker stressed.

Pointing to the link between world peace and the security of all countries, Zhou Peiyuan said that China is opposed to any form of interference in the internal affairs of another country. After the agreed withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan it is now time to withdraw all foreign troops from Cambodia. He demanded that the South African and Israeli troops immediately leave the territories of other countries which they are occupying.

The Chinese representative named among other things as a concrete contribution of his country to peace and security the reduction 2 years ago of the armed forces by a million and the reduction of the share of defense spending in the state budget from 17.5 percent in 1979 to 8 percent this year. All countries, whether large or small, whether they possess nuclear weapons or not, should have an equal part in the discussion and solution of problems of peace and disarmament and can make a contribution to world peace. China will unswervingly continue its independent peaceful foreign policy.

DPRK's Ho Tam Speaks

SK2206104888 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 22 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, who is heading a DPRK delegation made a speech at the international conference on the establishment of nuclear-free zones now being held in the GDR.

He expressed thanks to respected Comrade Erich Honecker for having directed attention in his speech to the situation on the Korean peninsula and supported the efforts to build a nuclear-free, peace zone there.

Efforts are being made to settle in a peaceful way disputes in various regions of the world today, yet, the situation on the Korean peninsula has not improved but is being exacerbated as the days go by, he noted.

He pointed out that in recent years the United States has reinforced its armed forces and massed nuclear weapons in South Korea and thus turned its whole land into a nuclear base, while laying a particular stress on the military strategic position of South Korea. He referred in detail to the deployment of more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of different kinds in South Korea.

He stated: Now the United States prattles as if South Korea needed its forces and nuclear weapons because of "threat from the North", but it is clear to everyone that our Republic which sets it as its basic policy to achieve peace and peaceful reunification cannot have an intention to "invade the South" and "southward invasion" itself is impossible.

It is evident that if a nuclear war breaks out in Korea under the condition where the world is linked closely as it is today, the whole of Asia, to say nothing of northeast Asia, can never be in peace and hundreds of millions of people will suffer from nuclear holocaust. All the people who love peace and value justice should realistically see such grave developments on the Korean peninsula.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have made all sincere efforts to realise the peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation, and safeguard peace and security on the Korean peninsula, Asia and the world. They clarified the stand of building a nuclear-free, peace zone in the Northeast Asian region and the Korean peninsula.

Saying that the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons should be withdrawn from South Korea at an early date and the Korean peninsula turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone in order to remove the danger of a nuclear war and ensure peace in Korea, he went on: the United States has no justification to introduce nuclear weapons into South Korea and turn it into a nuclear base, standing face to face with us, non-nuclear state. If nuclear weapons in South Korea are directed against other socialist countries, the United States has to withdraw them from South Korea too, at a time when it signed an INF Treaty wih the Soviet Union.

Now that the Soviet Union clarified its stand that it would guarantee non-nuclear position on the Korean peninsula together with other nuclear powers in case a nuclear-free zone is established in this region, the United States must respond to it.

He expressed the expectation that the governments and political parties of all the peaceloving countries including the fraternal socialist and non-aligned countries, international organisations and groupings, progressive figures and people would extend powerful support and solidarity for the Korean people's efforts to clear South Korea of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Referring to the urgent matters to be solved in removing the danger of a nuclear war and building nuclear-free world, he said that above all the process of nuclear disarmament which has already started should be accelerated to realize a complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

He stressed that the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries and all the peaceloving countries should firmly unite with each other and strengthen mutual solidarity, expand the movement for establishing nuclear- free, peace zones and wage a joint struggle more vigorously to clear their countries of foreign nuclear weapons and military bases.

He held that all the nuclear possessing countries in the world should implement strict obligation that they would not make unilateral nuclear attack and nuclear forestalling attack against non-nuclear states, as already manifested by the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, and unconditionally withdraw their nuclear weapons from foreign territories.

He also asserted that due attention should be paid to denuclearisation of regions in which huge nuclear armed forces with the great danger of nuclear war outbreak, such as tactical and field nuclear weapons are deployed and, along with them, disarmament be realised on the sea, seabottom, underground and all other facets of space and thus complete and comprehensive elimination of nuclear weapons should be achieved.

He stressed that the Workers' Party of Korea, the DPRK Government and the Korean people would continuously and resolutely struggle to build a new world independent and peaceful free from aggression, war and nuclear weapons, in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries and other world peaceloving people, holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship and peace in the future, too.

Syria's Qaddur Gives Address

JN2206075688 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 22 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin—Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs, has affirmed that the Middle East region constitutes the most serious hotbed in the world as a result of the Zionist enemy's expansionist and aggressive policy and its flagrant violation of the international law and the UN Charter and resolutions. Addressing the International Meeting on Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones in Berlin yesterday, Qaddur appealed to the conferees to pay attention to the Israeli nuclear armament in light of the danger posed by Zionism, and to vigorously condemn the enemy's refusal to join the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its refusal to place its nuclear facilities under international supervision.

Qaddur added that the Zionist enemy is destroying every international effort to establish nuclear-free zones in the Middle East. He said that achieving security and peace in the region depends on bringing about a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. He said the Arabs are determined to continue their efforts to convene an effective and fully authorized international peace conference in order to achieve a just and comprehensive peace, the withdrawal of the Zionist occupation forces from all the occupied Arab territories, and to attain the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Qaddur also referred to the importance of the peace initiative announced by President Hafiz al-Asad to turn the Mediterranean Sea into a sea of peace and friendship over which seagulls, and not the planes of killing and destruction, hover, and in which ships communicating among nations, not carrying the means of killing and destruction, sail. Qaddur also expressed his appreciation for the GDR's efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament and social security and stability in the world.

The conference has set up nine committees to carry out its work and Syria was elected to chair the third committee entrused to conduct discussions on establishing nuclear-free zones and eliminating regional disputes.

Qaddur held talks with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on bilateral relations and ways to promote them.

LCY's Stojanovic Meets With SED's Jarowinsky

LD2106200488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (TANJUG)—During the International Meeting on Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones in Berlin, Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, had a meeting with Werner Jarowinsky, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The conversation focused on the course of the Berlin meeting as it relates to Europe, on a number of topical international issues, and on the issues of advancing bilateral SFRY-GDR relations.

Balkan Foreign Ministries Conference Opens 21 Jun

AU2106130988 Sofia BTA in English
1241 GMT 21 Jun 88

["Balkan Diplomats Meet"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA)—Designated high officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia opened their first meeting here today in keeping with the Joint Communique on the Belgrade Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Balkan Countries.

"We are glad that the elements of new political thinking are acquiring tangible outlines the Balkans, too," reads a greetings address to the participants in the meeting by Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers.

The address says that the Belgrade meeting was a good and hope-inspiring start on the only right track of still more vigorous efforts and work for mutually advantageous cooperation and understanding among all Balkan countries.

Mr Georgi Atanasov expresses the conviction that the constructive and businesslike atmosphere of good-neighbourliness and amity will be carried on from the Belgrade to the Sofia forum. What matters is to assert the achievements and to seek specific ways and means for a further promotion of inter-Balkan cooperation in the fields of common concern, the address emphasises.

Opening the Sofia forum, Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, emphasised that it is Bulgaria's earnest desire that the meeting should be held in a businesslike, friendly and constructive atmosphere. "I am convinced that we are all aware of the heightened responsibility involved in the assignment we have been set by the foreign ministers. The direction which has been chosen is consistent with the priorities of our time. I would like to believe that we can give a fresh impetus to progress in this direction, as our ministers and our peoples expect us to do," he said.

The atmosphere at the discussion that has started in Sofia between the delegations of the ministries of foreign affairs of the six Balkan states provides ground for the assessment that the forum is fulfilling its task.

The speakers confirmed the positions of their countries that the present meeting must consolidate the advance achieved in Belgrade, must give impetus to its further development.

Today's discussions focused on the proposals for multilateral cooperation set forth in Belgrade. Resolution for the continuation of this process was expressed which speaks of the presence of real political will for further specifying of the actions for political, economic and cultural cooperation between the Balkan states. Realistic are the approach and views on the search of the priority spheres for the realisation of the ideas and proposals set forth by the ministers of foreign affairs in Belgrade.

It is a general opinion that the meetings of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Balkan states must be periodical, as well as the meetings of the coordinators of the ministries of foreign affairs on the questions of multilateral cooperation.

The participants expressed their attitude to the ideas for the turning of the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone, to the question for ecological protection of the Balkans. It is a general conviction that the topicality of this ideas is ever increasing. The elimination of mass destruction weapons from this region undoubtedly will be one of the essential measures for the strengthening of confidence and common security in the Balkans.

The meeting will continue tomorrow.

ATA Reports Opening

AU2206091388 Tirana ATA in English
0755 GMT 22 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 22 (ATA)—On the basis of the recommendations of the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Balkans held in Belgrade, the first meeting of the representatives of the ministries of foreign affairs of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Romania, and Turkey opened in Sofia on June 21.

The meeting was declared open by Ivan Ganev, vice minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, who after wishing welcome to the participants read out the message sent them by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The procedure and agenda being approved, at the first sitting the delegations began the examination of the proposals on the Balkan cooperation in different fields in compliance with the joint communique of the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Balkan countries in Belgrade.

People's Assembly Participants, Agenda Listed

AU2106185588 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Excerpt] The third session of the 11th Legislature of the People's Assembly opened today at 0900. The deputies and guests applauded the entrance of Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Comrade Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrades Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Prokop Murra, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Kico Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Pirro Kondi, Qirjako Mihali, and Vangjel Cerrava.

Comrade Petro Dode, chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, opened the session and proposed the following agenda:

1. Report of the Council of Ministers for the development of the road, railroad, and maritime transportation; the development of internal transportation in the countryside; on the problems and future measures to be adopted in the course of implementing the 1988 plan and the 5-Year Plan; and relevant decisions.

2. Draft Railroad Code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

3. Bill on the organization of the production and distribution of seeds and fruit tree saplings.

4. Decrees approved by the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

Following the unanimous approval of the agenda by the deputies, the session was then addressed by Minister of Transportation Luan Babameto, who delivered the report of the Council of Ministers. [passage omitted]

Alia, Newly Arrived Iranian Envoy Hold Talks

LD2106132688 Tehran IRNA in English 1027 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 21, IRNA—Albanian President Ramiz Alia in Tirana Monday praised the Iranian nation for their struggle for independence from the world powers. He said peace will return to the Persian Gulf only when foreign intervention in the region is discontinued.

The Albanian president who was talking to Iran's accredited ambassador to Albania Hamid Abutalebi also expressed hope that the Iraq-Iran war will come to an end and that the region will have a stable peace.

Abutalebi praised Albanian President's concern about Iran and said that Iran's foreign policy dictum of independence from either of the power-blocks and their allies is a means for curtailing foreign powers domination in the region. He added Iran's case is the first-ever triumph of a nation in an encounter with the superpowers which has pushed them to a position of checkmate in their challenge to Iran.

Abutalebi is Iran's ambassador to Italy.

Plaka Leads Foreign Ministry Delegation to Sofia

AU2006184688 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, which will take part in the meeting of representatives of the ministries of foreign affairs of the Balkan countries to be held in Sofia from 21-23 June 1988, left for Bulgaria today.

Delegation Attends UNESCO Meeting in Ankara

AU2106112988 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 21 (ATA)—The 13th Conference of the National Commissions of the Balkan Countries for UNESCO began its proceedings in Ankara on June 20. A delegation from our country, headed by the head of the Albanian National Commission for UNESCO, Bardhyl Golemi, participates in it.

The conference will discuss on problems of the concrete cooperation in the field of education and culture among the National Commissions of the Balkan Countries in the framework of the UNESCO programs.

Ovcharov Interviewed on Cooperation With USSR

AU2106121088 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jun 88 pp 1,2

[Interview with Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of economy and planning, by a "representative of RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial Board," entitled "Impulse of Integration and Cooperation"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Recently, Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of economy and planning of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Boris Gostev, USSR minister of finance, signed an agreement between the governments of the two countries on using national currency for payments within the framework of direct relations between the trusts, enterprises, and organizations, as well in setting up Bulgarian-USSR trusts, enterprises, and organizations and in guiding their activity.

In this context a representative of the Editorial Board addressed several questions to Stoyan Ovcharov.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] First of all, what would you say is the essence and character of the agreement which has been signed?

[Ovcharov] The new agreement between the governments of the two countries is a new step toward expanding and further improving mutual economic cooperation between the economic organizations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. It is expected that it will give an additional impulse to developing modern forms of integration and mutual economic relations in the realm of direct production, scientific-technical, and production sharing relations between these organizations. Simultaneously, the agreement is a new step in implementing the decisions of the 43d extraordinary CEMA session on improving the mechanism of socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries.

The essence of the agreement is that it creates a real possibility of supplementing the existing system of multiple payments in convertible rubles by envisaging the use of national currency in the mutual payments of economic trusts, enterprises, and organizations, which maintain direct production and production sharing relations. This possibility can really be applied by joint Bulgarian-USSR enterprises, trusts, and organizations, which have been set up on the basis of agreements and contracts signed between economic organizations of the two countries. [passage omitted]

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] Who will decide the issue of selecting the manner of payments in national currency?

[Ovcharov] The agreement envisages in principle that the decision on using national currency in mutual payments must be adopted by the cooperating Bulgarian and USSR organizations on the basis of mutual agreements. This requires that the organizations carefully analyze their decision a priori, and implement it in satisfying their own production, consumer, and other needs, and in obtaining the expected results, while being guided by their own economic possibilities and the prospects of developing mutual relations.

This democratic principle of adopting a decision to use national currency for payments releases the economic organizations from complicated preliminary operations and calculations, and will direct them toward a more rapid attitude to comparing production expenditures and contracting prices which will guarantee the expected profit and economic effect. [passage omitted]

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] What will be the role of banks in implementing the payments in national currency?

[Ovcharov] The payments envisaged by the agreement will be implemented through the USSR Bank of Foreign Economic Activity and the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank, which will establish the order and manner in which the payments will be implemented in practice. This order and manner will be mutually coordinated so that the payments will be quickly implemented in the interest of the two countries' economic organizations. For this purpose the contracted sides will guarantee the free purchase of currency by the relevant side through the aforementioned banks, which will conduct accounts according to which the payments will be implemented.

Aleksandrov Address on Dimitrov Anniversary

AU2006060188 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 18 Jun 88 p 2

[Address delivered by Chudomir Aleksandrov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at festive meeting in the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia on 17 June to mark the 106th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov]

[Text] Comrades, 106 years have elapsed since the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, worthy son of the Bulgarian people and the BCP, outstanding figure in the international communist and workers movement, remarkable Marxist-Leninist, a fiery tribune of the people, and champion of international communist brotherhood and the life-giving and eternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

Georgi Dimitrov is one of the most vivid political figures in mankind's contemporary history. Through his cause, the great Bulgarian was ranked among the most ardent followers of Marx and Lenin, and his name became a symbol of the struggle of the international democratic public against fascism and war, for peace, democracy, and socialism. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized, "the name of Georgi Dimitrov is reflected unfadingly as a halo, not only in the consciousness of the Bulgarian workers class that gave birth to him, raised, and educated him, and not only in the consciousness of the

Bulgarian people, with whose heroic history he is inseparably connected for all time. The name of Georgi Dimitrov is one of the greatest names in the annals of the revolutionary struggles of the world proletariat, a name which the communists, workers, and all progressive people throughout the world pronounce with deep respect and love." (Todor Zhivkov, Collected Works, Vol 19, p 193)

Today, in the conditions of a profound, comprehensive, and revolutionary restructuring, the personality of Dimitrov stands out particularly vividly. The importance of many of Dimitrov's ideas and premises does not change with the years. In returning to them, we return to the unceasing source of revolutionary thought and actions, to the historical traditions of the BCP, because Georgi Dimitrov's life and revolutionary activity are closely connected with the most glorious pages of the 100-year-long history of the communist movement in our country. For this reason, history has granted him a place in the pantheon of the immortals, and his cause remains alive in the deeds of the new Bulgaria.

Comrades, to recall the life of this great Bulgarian means to us reliving once again the struggle of our people and other peoples for social progress, a struggle against the forces of reaction and oppression, a struggle for a new life, with new ideas and along a new path. Having already obtained his combat tempering during the first class struggles of the Bulgarian workers class, the young printer's apprentice quickly won authority as a proletarian leader and tribune of the people. As one of the most loyal and talented pupils, comrades-in-arms, and disciples of Dimitur Blagoev, the founder of the revolutionary socialist movement in Bulgaria, Dimitrov established himself among the most active party figures in the struggle against reformism in the workers movement, to preserve the party's revolutionary Marxist character, and to unite the broad masses of the workers around the party. With his heart, mind, and speeches he fought against the lovers of war and laid bare the policy of conquest of the bourgeoisie and social chauvinism in the Second International.

Lenin's ideas, crowned by the epic victory of Great October, revealed the great opportunities of the revolutionary struggle and the Bolshevik path to the party of the socialists in Bulgaria, and unleashed even more the creative spirit and thought of the Bulgarian proletariat.

At this moment of change Dimitrov was formed as an ardent Bulgarian Marxist-Leninist. Having mastered the Leninist approach and methodology, Georgi Dimitrov embraced its innovative spirit, boldly rejected the stagnant dogmatic schemes, and strived to penetrate the contemporary processes and phenomena that arose to master the general law-governed relationships and reveal their specific, concrete historical manifestations in social aspects.

His historical service lies in a correct application and further development of Lenin's idea concerning the vital need for unity of the proletariat and for the formation of a strong alliance of workers and peasants as an important factor for the victory of the social revolution. Accepted as a member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (Left Wing), and one of the first in the international communist movement to discuss the theses concerning a united front in the circles of the Communist International, he declared to the Bulgarian workers that the creation of a united front of the proletariat in all countries throughout the world is the supreme requirement of the moment.

The historical proof of these prophetic words was the class battle—the first in world history—which the Bulgarian workers and peasants waged with weapons in their hands against the fascism that was advancing in Europe. In the September Anti-Fascist Rising Dimitrov displayed a brilliant example of the combination of revolutionary theory with revolutionary action, an example to which he remained faithful throughout his life.

Thus this great proletarian communist figure was fated to rise from the framework of a single country, of a single region, to provide the contribution of our party, of the Bulgarian people, to the world treasury of progress, in the fight for a bright future for the world.

At the historic Leipzig trial the Bulgarian people's great son inflicted the first moral and political defeat on the rising fascism of Hitler. At that time millions of people on earth lived and struggled in the name of Dimitrov and followed his example. For them Dimitrov became an inspiring example of the revolutionary combination of proletarian internationalism and true national patriotism, a model for the defense of the national dignity and honor of the Bulgarian kin and motherland in the eyes of the world.

The international tribune became the initiator and one of the most active creators of the new political line in the international communist movement. His ideas found complete expression in his report and concluding speech to the Seventh Congress of the Comintern and contributed to the implementation of the vitally necessary change in the lines of the communist parties, to develop a mass, life-or death popular struggle.

Faithful to his Leninist political credo, and drawing to the full from the revolutionary experience of the world's first socialist state, Dimitrov labored tirelessly, consistently, and specifically for the total and successful completion of the process of Leninization of the BCP.

Under his direct leadership, the policy for an armed anti-fascist struggle was drawn up and adopted in the very first days of Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union. Thousands of Communists, Worker's Youth Union members, united Agrarians, and nonmembers of parties rose with arms in their hands in response to the party's call and in fulfillment of their patriotic and international duty. Their ranks multiplied and rallied around the banner of the Dimitrov Fatherland Front. The national aspirations of the Bulgarian people and the striving of the working people for deep social and economic reforms merged in the fire of the struggle, and the political army of the socialist revolution was strengthened and tempered for the final decisive struggle. With the crucial assistance of the valiant Red Army, the great 9 September victory was won.

It is of great importance for our party and people that Georgi Dimitrov, a figure with great authority and recognition both at home and internationally, became the leader of the party and state in the extremely complex postwar situation.

Georgi Dimitrov substantiated, with convincing arguments, the road for building the foundations of socialism in Bulgaria. A creative Marxist-Leninist, he revealed the harm caused by the attempts to make absolute national peculiarities and to disregard and underestimate the basic natural laws for building the new society. He prudently pointed out not only the general, but also the specific in the construction of socialism on the road to building the new society.

The leader of the Bulgarian Communists convincingly proved that, to successfully fulfill its historic role of the vanguard and political leader of the workers class and the people's masses, the BCP must defend and concretely apply the historical approach in determining the strategic line of our development. "It is easier to master the principles of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine," he pointed out at the Fifth Congress, "than the skill of applying correctly and in a timely manner its practical principles as a guide for action at every stage of social development. The party leaders, both great and small, must work tirelessly, zealously, and steadfastly to master this skill, this difficult art."

Georgi Dimitrov's concept concerning popular democracy is one of his most notable contributions to the development of the theory of scientific communism. He explained popular democratic power as the power of the vast majority of the people—the workers, peasants, artisans, and people's intelligentsia. In this power of the people he saw the need for unity of the communists and agrarians for the construction of socialism, and revealed the broad prospects for close cooperation and brotherly friendship between the BCP and the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union in the struggle to realize the patriotic international aspirations of the Bulgarian people.

A major service rendered by Georgi Dimitrov is his definition of socialist industrialization as the leading link in the chain of most complex tasks in constructing the economic foundations of socialism. Under Dimitrov's leadership the party drew up a correct strategy for implementing the revolutionary transformations in industry, without the fulfillment of which it would have been impossible to overcome the country's economic backwardness and complete the socialist restructuring of the entire national economy.

Creatively applying Lenin's plan on cooperation and the CPSU's experience in kolkhoz construction under Bulgaria's specific conditions, Georgi Dimitrov pointed out the way to achieve cooperative organization of the land and set up workers cooperative farms as a specific Bulgarian form for realizing a highly productive, intensive agriculture.

Along Dimitrov's path, and with his personal participation, the revival of Bulgarian cultural tradition and the original Bulgarian spirit became possible. He deeply believed in the creative genius of the Bulgarian nation and firmly defended the Marxist-Leninist formulation that in the field of culture there are no small or great peoples, and that every people may make its own contribution to the cultural treasury common to all mankind.

Comrades, the present-day fate of socialist Bulgaria and what has been achieved by our party and people represent that future toward which Georgi Dimitrov ardently called us.

The party's Leninist April strategy, the body and destiny of the Dimitrov generation of cadres led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, formed a natural continuation and creative development of Georgi Dimitrov's ideas under the new conditions, a beneficial realization of his immortal behest.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov continued and enriched the party's Blagoev-Dimitrov tradition, in resolving the problems of socialist construction with an innovative and realistic spirit, a scientifically grounded approach, and an unshakable loyalty to the Marixst-Leninist doctrine.

Following the April policy, in the course of 3 decades Dimitrov's most bold visions for his small, one-time backward Bulgaria were transformed into reality in our country. This Bulgaria, which he defended so fervently at the Leipzig trial and which many honorable people throughout the world discovered for the first time through him, this Bulgaria became a modern European state with a developed economy, with modern types of production natural to scientific and technical progress, with a material-technical base with rich possibilities for development, with a people sure of their present and believing in their future, guaranteed by their socialist path. This is a Bulgaria with a high international authority. This is a Bulgaria that dares to set itself lofty goals to enter the 21st century in a worthy manner.

The intellectual potential and economic power of our native land are no longer measured with homebred criteria; peak achievements are becoming a more and more enticing goal. There are innumerable examples that characterize the creative upsurge in science and culture, in the economy and sport. Among these, the second Bulgarian-Soviet space flight is of especial value. In recent days the hearts of the Bulgarian people are filled with excitement and enthusiasm. We warmly greet our fellow-countryman, the cosmonaut-researcher Aleksandr Aleksandrov, and his Soviet comrades on the successful completion of their daring mission.

We take pride in them, in the accomplishments of the scientists, specialists, and everyone who created this new symbol of Bulgarian-Soviet brotherhood and of Bulgaria's aspiration to join the front ranks of world progress.

Naturally, in conformity with the changing realities in the world, the socialist community, and Bulgaria, the necessity has arisen of drawing up a new overall strategy for the further construction of socialism. Dimitrov's courage and wisdom and the creative April spirit have enabled the party also today to adopt the historic decision for an overall restructuring of society. New dates, new historic peaks have appeared in the history of the BCP and of Bulgaria, namely the documents of the 13th BCP Congress, the July and November 1987 Plenums of the BCP Central Committee, and the BCP National Conference of 1988.

Taking the pulse of the times and taking the new realities into account, the party drafted a major document, the July Concept, which lucidly sets out in detail the specifications for the contemporary model of socialism in Bulgaria and the directions for the functioning and development of our society as a self-managing one.

Self-management and the all-embracing democratization of our society stem from objective law-governed relationships and have their traditions and roots spread deep in our revolutionary traditions.

Georgi Dimitrov emphasized that popular democracy stands on firm foundations because it has become deeply embodied in the mind and heart of the people, "a people who govern themselves and decide their own fate." (Georgi Dimitrov, Collected Works, Vol 13, p 513) In his address to the Bulgarian cooperative farm members in January 1946, he recommended that the cooperative path should be implemented and consolidated on strict democratic principles, under which the leadership of the cooperatives should reflect the role and interests of each of their members and all important issues should be resolved by the cooperative members themselves.

This applies today with unyielding force to the self-managing communities and structures.

This is so because only along the road of further democracy will we be able to resolve the tasks facing us, add new revolutionary creativity to our development, develop socialist production relationships on a qualitatively new basis, create conditions for the broadest and most active participation of the workers in management, and achieve new growth in socialist intellectual culture.

Restructuring means the effective realization of the possibilities in all areas of social life and of society as a whole.

The strategy for qualitatively new growth in the socioeconomic field, in the conditions of the most rational and optimum utilization of the possibilities of the scientific and technical revolution, forms the foundation of restructuring.

The point at issue here is our historical responsibility to reveal the advantages of the socialist development of the scientific-technical revolution and to utilize its achievements to the maximum social and economic benefit of the people.

Here we are referring to the restructuring of the economy and the wide introduction of economic accountability and self-financing. In this context, the thoughts expressed by Georgi Dimitrov in 1947 obtain a topical character:

"I am against giving arbitrary monetary assistance to our cooperative farms.... If they grow accustomed to living with state aid, they will not develop independently, they will be unable to stand firmly on their own two feet. They must rely first and foremost on their own strength, their own labor, enthusiasm, and heroism." (Georgi Dimitrov, Collected Works, Vol 13, p 57).

This statement is completely valid, in relation not only to the agricultural brigades, the basic units of agricultural production, but also to all the self-managing production units and goods producers.

Restructuring is already writing its own history.

One of the most important tasks at present is for the self-managing labor collectives and territorial municipalities to become aware of their own interests and become active implementers [aktiven subekt] of restructuring. The number of collectives is growing that have taken over the objects of socialist property for management and administration, and thereby acquired the position of the powerful in society. The main thing now is to increase the prestige and authority of the goods producers, stimulate their independence, sense of initiative, and interest in providing the necessary goods and services for society. This means that they must master both the great rights granted to them and their precisely defined obligations and responsibilities.

Georgi Dimitrov has bequeathed us a number of valuable examples in the moral sphere which, in their crystal purity, are topical and necessary today. He fought passionately and uncompromisingly against bureaucratism, low standards of management, job-seeking, the use of power for personal benefits, complacency, alienation from the masses, and haughty attitudes toward them. He sounded the alarm against the appearance of "lords," "governors," and petty autocrats in party circles. He stood irreconcilably against the bearers of moral degradation among the party, public, and state cadres. As leader of the party and state, Georgi Dimitrov has left us splendid examples of most direct and close contacts with the workers, working farmers, people's intelligentsia, and young people, models of warm responsiveness to their needs and aspirations.

At the present time, restructuring in the intellectual sphere stands on the agenda in Bulgaria. New wishes in this regard will be posed by the forthcoming plenum of the BCP Central Committee, but it is clear even now that, in the spirit of the Dimitrov traditions, one of most valuable virtues of the party is respect and gratitude to the selfless dedicated labor of the people's intelligentsia—scientists, creators in the arts, engineers, teachers, doctors, journalists, and the other detachments of workers of the intellectual front. I think that, for our party, the issue of the attitude toward the intelligentsia is part of the great issue of the motive force of restructuring, and the yardstick for gauging them remains Dimitrov's criteria concerning high morality, political maturity, closeness to the people [narodnost], and readiness to dedicate oneself in the name of the people and the continued blossoming of our socialist homeland.

Comrades, to Georgi Dimitrov belong the words that "the party must be equal to carrying out the tasks posed by each stage of social development." (Georgi Dimitrov, Collected Works, Vol 12, p 53)

The BCP spearheads the processes of renewal that are under way in the country. The party is the initiator, motive force, and guarantee for the implementation of restructuring, the generator of the ideas and proposals for further social progress. In the general process of renewal the party is being restructured itself, and qualitative changes are being brought about in its guiding activity and its internal life.

As is well-known, the basic directions in the restructuring of the party, the set of tools, approaches, means, and methods for party work and leadership were worked out at the July 1987 Plenum and enriched at the BCP National Conference. The restructuring of the party has already entered a new phase, the phase of specific, workaday, creative, and constructive work to carry out the July plans in real life.

The chief need now is to grasp in practice the view that the party leadership should be implemented "from within," through the leading cadres and Communists in the self-managing state, economic, and public organs and organizations, through the example and vanguard role of the party organizations and individual Communists in shaping and implementing the specific policy for restructuring everywhere, in every primary party organization, every labor collective, and territorial community.

The experience gained so far in implementing the July Concept, though not great, provides grounds for reaching the conclusion that increasing the party's leading role, freeing it of its functions as a tier in state and economic management, and reorganizing the party leadership are inconceivable without deep-going qualitative changes within the party's own house, in the life of the party committees and organizations, and in the relationships of the Communists themselves, without raising to a qualitatively new level the April spirit for an accelerated promotion of internal party democracy.

These processes are not proceeding smoothly and without conflicts. To ensure the success we all desire, we must be even more determined in overcoming manifestations of the command style and the paternalistic disposition toward the party organizations apparent in the work of a number of party committees. The apparatus should relinquish its positions of "chief" that it has gained in the party organizations, and the elective party organs should turn themselves into working representative organs that function with the powers granted to them by the Communists and systematically render account to the latter on the fulfillment of their obligations to them.

It is especially important for the Communists and party organizations to master the new rights and responsibilities, their new position under the conditions of restructuring. The speeding up of the process that has begun has demanded the distribution of party power, and moving the center of gravity to the bottom of the pyramid will permit us to make a decisive step toward turning every organization and every Communist into a real practitioner of political, intellectual-ideological, and organizing work. This is an incontrovertible, vital condition for promoting restructuring and making it the cause of the whole of the people.

In the years of radical change following the revolution of 9 September 1944, when the party adopted the historic course for the socialist restructuring of society, Georgi Dimitrov, from the platform of the Fifth BCP Congress, gave a warning on the difficulties that would accompany the sharp turns of history's development. These words of his are well known: "We create no illusions for ourselves, and our party contains no serious-minded comrades who create such an illusion for themselves, that the path along which our party is marching will be smooth, smooth as the pavement in front of the National Assembly. We know that this path is difficult and thorny, but it is the only path of salvation for the workers class, the people, and our country." (Georgi Dimitrov Collected Works, Vol 14, p 348)

Having started along the path of renewal, the party is profoundly convinced that the more successfully the processes of restructuring are conducted along this path in the different spheres of social life, the stronger and more effective will the people's support for it be, the more sovereign the managers of the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will be in the places where they live and work, and the more the working people will exercise the real power that they have acquired, in their own name and in the name of their prosperity. Precisely for this reason, restructuring is a cause that cannot be stopped, a cause the party will direct and guide, a cause whose success the party will ensure with the full might of its communist ideology and virtues, by its revolutionary creativity and actions.

Today, making use of the words of Georgi Dimitrov, we can declare that the BCP knows that the path of restructuring is difficult and thorny, but under contemporary conditions it is the only path of salvation for the people and for our country. It is the path that will guarantee Bulgaria's communist future.

Comrades, the struggle against the imperialist war and for preserving peace in the world occupies an important place in Georgi Dimitrov's rich practical and theoretical activity. He was one of the first to speak out against the fatalistic conceptions concerning imperialist wars. As a powerful counteracting factor, Dimitrov pointed to the activity of the people's masses, liberated from serfdom in their thought and action. Stated in the middle of the thirties, his thoughts have a striking topicality even today. "One needs a peace front of a kind that will stretch over all regions of the world, from Tokyo to London, from New York to Berlin, and which will fight in unison against the instigators of war. (Georgi Dimitrov, About the United Front, Sofia, 1970, p 260)

Today, in the nuclear-missile age, the idea of the broadest possible "united front of peace" has grown into the conscious necessity for united action in the name of the survival of life and human civilization.

"In the nuclear age," as Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted in the Central Committee's report to the 13th BCP Congress, "under the conditions of the accelerated development of scientific-technical progress, it is necessary to think and cooperate in worldwide dimensions, to put universal human interests in the forefront, and to master the difficult art of living with, instead of against, one another."

These are the basic ideas of the new political thinking and the new philosophy of peace developed by Marxist-Leninist thought that found their voice in the foreign policy concepts and programs of the CPSU and the fraternal communist parties. The new line and active policy of the Soviet Union and the CPSU, which were confirmed at the recent summit session in Moscow, again pointed out that the active dialogue is a powerful political means in the struggle for peace and mankind's survival.

Georgi Dimitrov was aware that it is necessary to wage a struggle for peace, and moreover a hard, consistent struggle. "It is not enough to want peace," he declared, "one must fight for it." (Georgi Dimitrov, About the United Front, p 261) Today this necessity carries even more valid force, when the world faces the question "To be, or not to be." "The chief point is that our concept and firm orientation toward peace has found expression in deeds, in the entire situation in the international arena, and in the very style of foreign-policy and diplomatic work," Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said on this subject.

The beneficial influence of the new political thinking that has overthrown the hide-bound stereotypes and dogmas is being felt ever more strongly today in all spheres of international policy. The INF Treaty has a historic importance. The signing of this treaty confirmed the realistic nature of the Soviet program for nuclear disarmament and opened the way for a further reduction of nuclear weapons. Now the peoples of the world await with hope the successful completion of the Geneva talks with the conclusion of an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on a 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons, with strict observance of the requirements of the ABM Treaty.

A positive change in the international situation is already apparent to the contemporary world. At the same time, the dangers to world peace and the disarmament process are as yet far from eliminated. NATO is continuing to draft and discuss plans to "compensate" for the American missiles that are due to be destroyed, and for increasing and modernizing other weapons. The "Star Wars" program is still on the agenda.

In contrast to these tendencies world socialism is continuing its peaceful policy and develops it in many areas. It has proposed programs for a complete ban on chemical weapons and for their destruction, the real reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces from the Atlantic to the Urals, a multilateral treaty on the complete and total ban on nuclear experiments, and so forth.

The approaches of the new political thinking also create an opportunity for resolving the complex, acute regional conflicts in today's world. The signing of the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan and the start of its implementation in practice provides a direct proof of the effectiveness of these approaches.

Comrades, Georgi Dimitrov constantly stressed that it is precisely victorious socialism and, first and foremost, the Soviet Union that is "the main guardian of world peace and the defender of civilization against the capitalist barbarity." (Georgi Dimitrov, Collected Works, Vol 14, p 304) His services are immense in making our country an inalienable part of the great community of socialist states, an active agent in the conduct of the agreed peace-loving policy of the fraternal socialist countries.

At the contemporary extremely complicated and responsible stage in the development of international relations, the foreign policy of socialist Bulgaria is, in the full sense of the word, a Dimitrov policy of peace and social progress, a policy of responsibility for the present and the future of the people in the world. The cornerstone of this policy is the friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the great Soviet Union. We remember Dimitrov's testament that "sincere friendship with the USSR is no less necessary for developing national independence and the prosperity of Bulgaria than the sun and air are necessary for every living creature." (Georgi Dimitrov, Collected Works, Vol 11, p 129) Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, and the complete trust, unity, and fraternal cooperation between the BCP and CPSU, between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, form the greatest achievement, historic in its importance, of our policy.

The future path of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship marks out an even greater drawing together in the common movement toward the self-renewal of socialism. The coincidence of the fundamental aims and the trend of the restructuring in our two countries are the basis for elevating Bulgarian-Soviet relations to a new stage of transition to more effective forms of cooperation. In this context we especially rely on the implementation of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union Until the Year 2000, and on the drafting and adoption of the concept in this direction until the year 2005.

True to Dimitrov's ideas, our country is conducting a consistent policy for consolidating and expanding our cooperation with other socialist countries, and for deepening and raising the efficiency of socialist integration.

Georgi Dimitrov left us the testament instructing us to prosper and maintain mutually advantageous, friendly relations with Bulgaria's neighboring countries. He also stressed the Bulgarian Government's sincere desire to turn the Balkans into a zone of lasting peace and understanding. This testament of Dimitrov, in accordance with the principles of the new political thinking, is being honestly fulfilled by our country, as the well-known initiator of vitally important proposals for establishing an atmosphere of security and good-neighborliness in the Balkan peninsula, for mutually advantageous cooperation and joint efforts for solving the global issues in the region. The idea of turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons is of great importance for us. The realization of the joint proposal of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic on undertaking measures to eliminate tactical nuclear weapons in the peninsula and accepting an obligation not to deploy new nuclear weapons may turn out to be an important step in this direction. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is proposing to the Balkan countries that an agreement should be signed on the ecological protection of the peninsula, and to adopt an appeal to all European countries and peoples. Our country put forward at the Belgrade meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Balkan countries a proposal for lessening the military confrontation in the region and for establishing trust and good-neighborly relations. This important forum, which marked a new stage in the development of relations between the Balkan countries, is an undoubted success for deepening the positive trends in the development of the situation in the Balkans and for a lasting and promising common Balkan dialogue.

Comrades, the history of the international workers and communist movement, and the history of socialism are among the newest pages of human annals. The figure of Georgi Dimitrov proudly emerges among the names of the "contemporaries of the future."

We are proud of him in the eyes of the world. The successes and achievements of our heroic people are forever connected with him and his loyal heirs.

The party, which justly carries the names of Blagoev and Dimitrov today repays its loyal sons with its tireless activity in uniting and guiding the efforts and struggle of a diligent people, striving to reach the summits of science and technology, culture and progress.

The Bulgarian people and all progressive people throughout earth will forever cherish in their hearts deep respect and gratitude to this Bulgarian giant and his revolutionary cause. They will learn from his ideas and behests and will draw inspiration from his wonderful example in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

One of Two AIDS Victims Succumbs to Disease

AU2106141188 Sofia BTA in English
1342 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA)—At the regular press conference in the Medical Academy, today, Prof Svetoslav Todorov, deputy chairman of the academy, informed that one of the two Bulgarian citizens suffering from the AIDS disease has died.

There is only one Bulgarian citizen with AIDS in Bulgaria at present. From the 830 thousand people that have been tested for AIDS till the present 127 have been registered as virus carriers: 76 Bulgarians and 31 foreigners. In 17 of the cases the presence of the virus has not been established with certainty that is why those patients are periodically tested [sentence as received].

There are 45 diagnostic laboratories and one central laboratory where every Bulgarian can go and submit him- or herself to a voluntary test. The greatest part of those that have been tested are blood donors-357 thousand. Since 1987 all pregnant women are tested obligatory, and for the weds-to-be this measure has been introduced earlier. All Bulgarians who have been abroad for more than a month, as well as foreigners intending to stay in Bulgaria for more than a month, undergo obligatory AIDS tests. It is planned that till 1990 all Bulgarians aging between 18 and 70 are to be tested for AIDS.

There are certain requirements in respect to virus carriers in Bulgaria as it is in most of the European countries. They are forbidden to donate blood, sperm and mother's milk. They must warn their sexual partner that they are AIDS virus carriers, they also must use condoms. When visiting hospitals and other similar places all of them must warn the personnel about their condition. Isolation of these citizens is not envisaged. The legislation guarantees the observation of their citizen's and labor rights.

Authorities Expel 34 'So-Called Tourists'
AU2206082788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jun 88 p 2

["kj, kw"-signed report: "Visitors With Codes; Our Authorities Expelled 34 So-Called Tourists"]

[Text] Prague (From our correspondents)—An extraordinary event occurred in Prague, major center of European tourism, on Saturday and Sunday [18 and 19 June]—our authorities cut short the stay of 34 foreign "tourists" from the United States, Great Britain, the FRG, West Berlin, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Norway, Austria, and other countries in our capital.

As they stated in their applications for entry visas, they allegedly came as tourists. In reality, however, the aim of their trip was not the beauties of Prague but some kind of a "seminar" on human rights issues, on "overcoming the influence of military-political ideologies" in divided Europe. Dissidents from the ranks of the illegal organization that calls itself "Charter" were identified as the co-organizers of this provocative political action.

As facts reported by the uninvited "tourists" show, both emigre centers in Western Europe and other international reactionary circles that do not in the least have in mind peaceful cooperation of countries belonging to the two military-political alliances in Europe, but whose primary and chief aim are slanders of Warsaw Pact countries and, in this specific case, slanders of Czechoslovakia, had a stake in holding this gathering.

The main organizers from Prague and from abroad obviously reckoned that the pamphlets that would be presented at the "seminar" would serve to rekindle anti-Czechoslovak campaigns in the West. As the testimonies of some of the "tourists" showed, official diplomatic employees of some NATO countries also took direct part in organizing the aforesaid event. Attention was drawn, for instance, to a certain Mrs Holland, on the staff of the British diplomatic mission, who presented to the English "tourists" a handwritten message advising them how to proceed with regard to contact with foreign centers and which codes and telephone numbers to use in transmitting their reports and who offered her own services to pass on information, if necessary.

There is no doubt that the so-called seminar, for which various people who pass themselves off as advocates of understanding among nations had been recruited from many countries and financed, could scarcely serve the ideas of such understanding. We gladly open our home to all honest tourists coming to us with sincere tourist interests. However, we can show the door to provocateurs abusing international tourism for political aims. We have every right to do so.

Austria's Interior Minister Blecha Pays Visit

Hold Talks With Jakes
LD2106184888 Prague CTK in English 1713 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 21 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes received here today Austrian Minister of the Interior and Vice-Chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria Karl Blecha.

The two representatives exchanged opinions on the development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations and the topical issues of the international political situation. They stated that positive and intensive development has been evident in all spheres of mutual relations lately and confirmed interest in their further development. The planned meeting of the two countries' heads of governments is to give an important impulse to this.

Meets With Strougal
LD2106185188 Prague CTK in English 1738 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 21 (CTK)—Austrian Interior Minister Karl Blecha was received by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal today.

During a friendly meeting they had an extensive exchange of views on the level and prospects of Czechoslovak-Austrian cooperation which, they agreed, has made progress towards really good neighbourhood. Issues to be on the agenda of talks between the Czechsolovak premier and Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky June 26-28 were also discussed.

Lubomir Strougal noted that insufficient use is being made of economic contacts in which modern forms of cooperation should be applied to achieve a lasting and dynamic growth of mutual trade. Karl Blecha emphasized the special role of Austrian state enterprises in bilateral cooperation.

Strougal 'Urges' Rapprochement With Austria
AU2206093588 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 22 Jun 88 pp 1,2

[Burkhard Bischof dispatch from Prague: "CSSR Premier Urges Rapprochement With Austria"]

[Excerpts] Prague—CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal wants to push ahead the rapprochement with Austria: This was one of the main issues of his talk with Austrian journalists. He said that he will continue the discussion on this topic with Chancellor Vranitzky during the latter's visit to the CSSR, which will start on Sunday [26 June].

Strougal wants to put the positive aspects of the relations between Vienna and Prague into the foreground: "We have a common history, we know each other well, we are neighbors, and the people from both countries should understand each other. If this is not the case, one has to ask who is politically responsible for this." The premier also commented on the special relations between Budapest and Vienna: "I am pleased that Austria and Hungary are getting along so well, but at the same time I am also sorry about this. Because if there is a chance for good and far-reaching relations with Austria, then CSSR has this chance." Strougal denied that the escape of a CSSR citizen to Austria by plane [on 20 June] might disturb relations. [passage omitted]

With regard to the situation in the CSSR, Premier Strougal proved to be a sober analyst, who, in an unusually frank way, cited the difficulties in and resistance to the restructuring of the economy and the democratizaticn of society. He criticized the police actions against a Charter 77 human rights seminar, called for a dialogue with the church, and noted similarities between the current reform plans and those of 1968, but he excluded the rehabilitation of the party chief of that time, Alexander Dubcek.

On Tuesday [21 June] the CSSR premier showed confidence and realism in assessing the chances of reform. "Of all socialist countries the CSSR has the biggest chances of successfully implementing the planned reforms," he said: "We have democratic traditions in our blood, and now it is necessary to help these traditions achieve a renaissance."

Strougal described the relations of power in the Prague leadership in the following way: "There are people in the leadership who are convinced of reforms and want to implement them as soon as possible. Other people, on the other hand, are not convinced of the necessary reforms. Then, there is a third group that also considers reforms to be necessary, but that advises that we reconsider and wait, so as not to make any mistakes."

This cautious approach is logical, in view of everything the CSSR has experienced, Strougal said. "But my philosophy is that we have thought about chances long enough, and that now we finally have to do something." The difference between this and the 1968 reform program is 20 years. Now the international conditions have changed and the insights in Prague are deeper.

Strougal's response to a potential rehabilitation of former CPCZ chief Alexander Dubcek is unmistakably clear: "This is not possible at present. Dubcek is a special case. In 1968 he was the person in charge and the political leadership at that time failed." Dubcek should have taken into consideration the internal situation and the international aspects. "He was a naive politician without appropriate education, and he did not have the right associates, either." Today, like in the past, the following holds true: "Comprehensive reform needs a strong political leadership."

The CSSR premier repeatedly stressed that the economic restructuring, which in principle means a transition to market mechanisms with regard to state regulations, must be accompanied by political reforms. Strougal: "This is our vital question, and we have to come to terms with it." He also expects social conflicts in the wake of restructuring and in this connection he admits: "We are not yet prepared for this."

Concerning the breaking up of a Charter 77 human rights seminar by the authorities last weekend, Strougal said: "We really must think about how one can prevent such events. Is it, indeed, necessary that such things recur? Is it really necessary for us to come into the crossfire of criticism by the Western press? I doubt it." There is, however, no question that existing laws were observed. "But one can use different methods in observing a law." In another context he said: "Sometimes police intervene in such a way that this is not beneficial to politics."

Strougal sees certain tensions in the relationship between state and church in the CSSR, but he also notes the efforts to make progress in the joint dialogue with the CSSR church leadership and with the Vatican. At present, there is, however, still some sort of "atmosphere of hostility and prejudice" on both sides: "We, too, have made mistakes, and some of us assume a rigid attitude. But at present there are certainly chances of finding a solution. But one needs great patience." The political leadership is also ready to discuss the church's separation from the state, which the Catholic Church demands. But the dialogue is possible only on the church-state level, Strougal said.

Ukrainian Deputies Visit Slovak Officials

LD2106003688 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] A delegation of Ukrainian deputies headed by Valentina Shevchenko, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, arrived in Bratislava today. In the afternoon the Ukrainian deputies went to Bratislava Castle, where they were received by Viliam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council. Tomas Borec has more details;

[Borec] The restructuring of society has brought new tasks for legislative and representative bodies. This is what the meeting concluded, a meeting during which Comrade Viliam Salgovic and Valentina Shevchenko informed each other about the activity of the Slovak National Council and the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine. The deputies agreed that in the activity of their bodies it is necessary to create conditions for the deepening of democratic principles and in particular for strengthening their working character. Restructuring calls for the strengthening of the role and authority of the deputy as an elected representative of the people, which in turn increases his responsibility. According to Valentina Shevchenko, new methods of work of deputies and the elected bodies of the state power, the Soviets, including the Supreme Soviet, are being applied in the Ukraine.

After the discussion was concluded I asked Valentina Shevchenko about the aim of the visit of the delegation of Ukrainian deputies to our country:

[Begin Shevchenko recording in vernacular fading into Slovak translation] The main aim of our visit is to establish direct contacts between the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine and the Slovak National Council. For some time now we have had good relations between our countries and republics, but now we are carrying out restructuring in our own country, as you are in yours.

For this reason broader contacts, specific relations directly down to work collectives are needed. Great attention is now devoted both in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia to the organs of state power, and they are being given great rights and possibilities in the management of the entire social and economic complex. The delegation of our Supreme Soviet has come to examine, together with the leadership of the Slovak National Council, all these problems and propose ways for the further development of cooperation and friendship. [end recording]

[Borec] The delegation of Ukrainian deputies will stay in our country until next Friday. Its members will visit a number of enterprises, cooperatives, and organizations and will also attend the 10th session of the Slovak National Council.

Objections to Danube Dam Project Dismissed

AU2106082388 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jun 88 p 6

[Article by Gejza Vilcek: "Work—Only With Responsibility; On the Hungarian Side of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Hydro-Project"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Austrian companies, which are performing for the Hungarian side important jobs at the Nagymaros barrage dam, on the basis of Czechoslovak and Hungarian plans, have already built both banks of the Danube's temporary riverbed and are now cleaning the dammed-up ground. They are ready to dam up the pit by October so that the Danube can flow around it and construction of the barrage can start at the beginning of next year. Graduate Engineer Miklos Szanto, general director of the Oviber water management investment enterprise, which is supervising the project, is satisfied with the way the work is progressing. [passage omitted]

And what about encroachments into nature?

"The system of dams on the Danube is being built in an area about which the Hungarian public is very sensitive," the general director says. "It is the area of the romantic island empire of Szigetkoz, which is rich in fauna, and of the historically memorable Danube bend, which begins at Nagymaros, an area that is attractive to tourists. The more concrete appears here, the more dredgers and trucks move around here, the greater becomes the concern about the future of this beautiful landscape. This concern has also made itself felt in the tone of some journals and radio programs, in which voices are to be heard and questions are being raised, as if the comprehensive protection of the outward appearance and of the ecology of this area had not been clearly ensured long before work even started. [passage omitted]

"We have been reporting very intensively on all aspects of this building project in our country for the last 3 years. I myself have spoken at least 60 times in public about all the questions that are being asked in the press and on the radio today, about issues on which there is confusion and that give rise to concern. However, he who does not read newspapers, does not listen to the radio, and does not watch television evidently wants to listen only to his own voice. Being afraid of something without possessing even elementary knowledge about it—that can be done without any responsibility. But work on the building site can only be done with full responsibility.

"We, the people whose profession it is to build hydroprojects," the general director continues, "are satisfied that society increasingly evaluates this organic component of our work—environmental protection on the basis of science. It is learning to appreciate the value of water, it is realizing that values such as the purity of water or its power to shape nature can only be entrusted to competent hands, to the hands of experts. Society is coming to realize that encroachments into nature are not necessarily harmful, that they can even improve the existing state of affairs, provided that they are done expertly." [passage omitted]

On the general director's desk, right at his hand, I spot a thick volume. It is a study on nature in the area of construction. The data in it are processed by computer and go into incredible detail. I leaf through the volume and the general director rattles off his additions to what I read, as if he were a biologist, and not a builder. "This analysis captures the state of nature as it was in 1985. We will now carry out annual comparisons with these data." [passage omitted]

What is in the analysis? The study comprises 40 different types of data from the fields of hydraulics, meteorology, agriculture, forestry, biology, microfauna, animal and plant life, fishery, mining, economic activity, consequences of floods, and so forth. [passage omitted] Monitored data include the velocity and direction of wind, the flow of water, its temperature, deposits of sediment, the water content in the upper earth layer of the riverbanks, the properties, distribution, and circulation of water in water management works near the river, agricultural yields, the geological composition and genetic type of soil, the types of chemical agents used, divided into six main categories, tree diseases, the original flora, new flora, the number of trees according to individual species, and so forth. [passage omitted]

All this is being monitored by a technician [previous word published in wide-spaced type]. He is building a project, which scientists from 32 countries [at a recent international conference on river hydraulics in Budapest] have declared to be among the scientifically and ecologically most thoroughly prepared projects in the world.

Some articles and radio interviews create the impression that the interstate agreement was concluded out of some kind of "political" considerations, "before thoroughly studying the ecological consequences" (quote from an article by I. Szasz published in [Hungarian journal] UJ TUKOR No 20). Engineer Miklos Szanto, a direct participant in the preparation of the interstate agreement, says about this: "We are two sovereign countries and any agreement was, and is, possible only on the basis of common interest. Even while concluding the agreement, we showed understanding for each other's problems, but consistently asserted the interests of our own countries. The decision to monitor ecological implications was taken long before the conclusion of the agreement in 1977, with the provision that the blueprints would be continuously updated with the results of latest scientific research."

These words can be confirmed by the author of these lines, who had the chance to acquaint himself with the ecological intentions of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros project at a time when only the first prospect holes were being drilled on the Zitny Island, in the area where the foundations of a power station stand today. [passage omitted]

Jakes Receives Cambodian Party Leader

LD2006220988 Prague CTK in English
1713 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 20 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes received here today Secretary of the Kampuchean Peoples' Revolutionary Party Sar Kheng.

Sar Kheng has been heading a study delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee which has been in Czechoslovakia in the past week at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Karel Hoffmann was also present.

Sar Kheng informed Milos Jakes of his party's topical tasks in the implementation of the policy of national reconciliation in Kampuchea and stressed the importance of the agreement the Kampuchean and Vietnamese Governments have signed recently on reducing by 50-per cent the number of Vietnamese volunteers in Kampuchea by the end of the year, a proof of the strengthened power of the people's government and of a stable situation in the country.

In a friendly and comradely discussion Milos Jakes underlined Czechoslovakia's interest in developing all-round cooperation with Kampuchea and making it more effective. He voiced full support for the Kampuchean Government's effort to achieve national reconciliation by means of a dialogue among all four Kampuchean political groups.

The delegation left here for home today.

Policy on Foreign Debt Discussed

AU2106131688 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
18 Jun 88 p 2

[Svatopluk Smutny commentary: "Openly About Indebtedness"]

[Excerpts] Among the important indicators of a state's financial situation is its indebtedness. [passage omitted]

A week ago (on 11 June) we published an article by Karel Muzikar from the Advanced School of Economics in Prague, which discussed some issues and problems concerning the foreign indebtedness of various countries of the world. The article also cited data concerning Czechoslovakia, yet it referred to foreign sources. "Official data from Czechoslovak authorities have not been published to date," the article truthfully remarked.

On Tuesday, at the session of the Federal Assembly, Deputy Jozef Csemi asked the federal minister of finance, with reference to the RUDE PRAVO article, to explain to the public the actual situation with regard to the CSSR's indebtedness. Minister Jaromir Zak replied openly and convincingly. [passage omitted] Although the methods of expressing indebtedness vary in the world, international statistics usually cite the so-called gross indebtedness, that is, the state of banks' foreign debts, or liabilities, by a certain date; and the so-called net indebtedness, that is, the difference between banks' foreign currency liabilities and assets by a certain date. By 1 January 1988, the gross indebtedness of Czechoslovak banks in freely convertible currencies amounted to 3.7 billion and their net indebtedness to 1.7 billion in U.S. dollars.

In addition to banks, other institutions, especially the government and enterprises, are also involved in international credit relations, through the extension and acceptance of, in particular, commodity credits. In this non-bank sphere, Czechoslovakia's position in freely convertible currencies is an active one, which means that our economy has claims abroad. On 1 January 1988 these outstanding claims amounted to $2 billion.

The overall position of our state in freely-convertible currencies is thus roughly balanced, with our foreign assets slightly exceeding our foreign liabilities.

This is the first time that these figures have been officially published. In the future we shall regard this as part and parcel of the provision of essential information to our public. [passage omitted]

And what about our gross bank indebtedness per capita? A simple arithmetic operation will inform us that it amounts to roughly $237, which is one of the lowest rates of per-capita indebtedness in the world. [passage omitted]

With which states can our situation be compared? Such international comparisons can never be absolutely accurate; nonetheless, it can be said that Czechoslovakia's position in international credit relations is a good one, comparable only to a small number of industrially advanced states with stabilized economies. Proof of this lies in the terms under which credits are offered and also granted to the CSSR, such as the rate of interest and the date of maturity. The latest credits were granted to us under terms that are given to countries with the highest potential ability to repay them, that is, under relatively advantageous conditions.

A sensible, reasonable use of foreign credits is beneficial for our economy, because it allows it to exploit the benefits of international division of labor and to respond flexibly to developments in the world. However, it has its upper limits, which depend on the foreign political situation and on the export efficiency of the economy, that is, on its ability to repay these credits. And it would be a serious mistake to draw foreign resources to cover up shortcomings in the economy, for instance to maintain inefficient types of production or operations.

While the assessment of our overall foreign currency position is essentially positive, this does not mean that no problems exist in this area. It is necessary, in particular, to stress the need to explore more profoundly the payment abilities of our trade partners and, naturally, to systematically increase the cost-efficient export performance of our economy.

Fojtik Addresses Prague City Party Session

AU2106121188 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 16 Jun 88 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Jan Fojtik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a session of the CPCZ's Prague City Committee on 13 June: "Spearheading Changes"]

[Text] Jan Fojtik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was one of the speakers at the plenary session of the CPCZ's [Prague] City Committee, which was held on Monday [13 June]. In his contribution to the discussion he focused, among other things, on a number of problems concerning Prague.

I would like to express support for the report of the Presidium of the CPCZ City Committee, Comrade Fojtik said. It was pragmatic and I think that it has positively influenced the discussion. Citizens everywhere, not only in Prague, expect actions from us and not words and promises which are not fulfilled.

Updating the General Plan of the Development of the Capital of Prague is, without doubt, one of the key tasks facing the inhabitants of Prague. We all wish that Prague spearheads the changes our country is undergoing, be it the socioeconomic or the intellectual sphere. Prague will be developing and, at the same time, it must remain the historically valuable intact jewel, inviolable national asset, which is our national pride. History has marked our capital in all respects. It has been hard hit by industrialization, unfortunately not only by capitalist industrialization.

When we ponder today what our society should be like in the future, then this, in particular, concerns our capital. Prague should be a city with modern production, state-of-the-art branches of human activity, creative work, and a city of science, education, and culture. However, there are many trends that endanger that prospect. If we ponder the state of the institutes of higher learning, of cultural monuments and facilities, which provide dignified entertainment for youth and are important for its cultural growth, we cannot avoid certain skepticism. Thus far the state has not been too encouraging.

The Palace of Culture was built. How is it possible that music having an appropriately high standard cannot be played there? Why were the acoustics problems of this exceptionally expensive project not solved during the construction? Has anyone been called to account? There are now demands to build a concert hall for the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra and other musical ensembles. Many people view this as an unrealistic demand, as something Prague cannot afford today—after all, it must solve problems such as housing policy, traffic bottlenecks in peak hours, shortage of retail trade outlets, hotels, and other matters. The situation must really be reassessed; we must realize what the consequences of the social orientation of production are, what the pivotal principle of restructuring is, and how these things affect people's way of life.

In another part of his speech Comrade Fojtik dwelt on organizational structures of the production, scientific-technical, and circulation base. He said that its restructuring connected with the establishment of new enterprises and the reduction of administrative staff, with the elimination of the mid-level management component, is a complex problem, especially in the capital. Comrade Fojtik said that the report of the Presidium of the CPCZ

City Committee unequivocally shows and correctly stresses that this is not an organizational issue only. The purpose is to achieve greater efficiency of the production base and all service facilities of the national economy. It is necessary to make the way free for scientific-technical development as the foundation for the intensification of our economy.

Extensive discussions are conducted about what is and what is not the purpose of restructuring. It is being stressed that what is involved is not the economy alone, but all spheres of life, especially democratization. This is correct, we should not remain only with the economy, but be careful that these discussions do not ignore the thing that will decide the fate of restructuring—the transition from the considerably loss-making extensive economy to intensive economy, based on the latest results of science and technology. We must subordinate ourselves to that, and this will not be possible without democratization.

Stepan Delivers Address

AU2106160688 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 16 Jun 88 p 5

[Report on the report of the Presidium of the Prague City CPCZ Committee delivered at the second session of the committee by Miroslav Stepan, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and leading secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, in Prague on 13 June: "The Struggle for Progress of Restructuring"]

[Excerpts] In the opening part of the report, M. Stepan, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and leading secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, recalled the results of the city party conference, which the public received with interest. People appreciate the critical, frank, and at the same time constructive tone of the conference, he said. They welcome that we openly called a number of shortcomings by their proper name, but they also often voice concern about whether we really will move on to resolving them. [passage omitted]

The planned municipal district CPCZ sessions and the ongoing June meetings of the CPCZ primary organizations will play an important role. They must provide a specific answer to a number of urgent questions concerning the dangerous passivity in the membership base, the inadequate application of the party's influence to the life of work collectives and cadres within the range of operation of the CPCZ primary organizations, as well as the frequent formalism in the discussions of membership meetings, and in the drafting and implementation of their resolutions. [passage omitted]

After the city conference, M. Stepan said, we have been accelerating restructuring of the economic mechanism in Prague. The Presidium of the Prague City CPCZ Committee discussed projects connected with restructuring the production, scientific-research, and circulation base in Prague in the way proposed by the individual ministerial departments and economic production units. In this the Presidium proceeded from its own standpoints, which were often at variance with the views of some ministerial departments, which were trying to preserve the existing organization or create even larger production entities than has been the case to date. We must openly say that these discussions are a struggle of the new against the old, for asserting the new, the necessary attitudes toward restructuring. [passage omitted]

Comrade Stepan also stressed the tasks connected with the release of about 5,400 staffers of central bodies. He said that the appropriate CPCZ municipal district committees and, above all, the Communists in the Prague National Committee must do considerably more than they have until now for their re-employment. [passage omitted]

The reduction of staffers in central bodies and the abolition of mid-level management components was expected to result in the vacation of appropriate buildings and their being returned to their original purpose, above all housing and social purposes. However, thus far, unfortunately, nothing has been offered and even less returned. [passage omitted]

Since the CPCZ City Conference, Comrade Stepan said in another part of the report, we have been accelerating the process of elections of the socialist self-management bodies of workers collectives and elections of directors. He noted the importance of preparing the working people for these elections, especially where state enterprises will be set up beginning 1 July; it is necessary to be bolder about electing ranking personnel from among more candidates and to realize that this applies not only to the sphere of industry and construction, but also to the sphere of education, science, and culture, in which greater use of competition must be made. In our view, he said, the majority of cadre changes involving leading personnel should already now be carried out by secret ballot only. The process of electing self-management and ranking personnel must always be carried out under the political leadership of party bodies and organizations, and this places new demands on them. [passage omitted]

Those tasks the conference dealt with that directly relate to the problems of everyday life enjoyed the greatest interest and support of the inhabitants of Prague. However, to this day the course embarked upon after the city conference has not brought the slightest change for the better, and the tasks that we are discussing that relate to this sphere today do not go beyond the conference's resolution. Precisely here the discussion about whether there is anything at all we can do, whether it is in accordance with the current regulations, whether tasks are realistic, and so forth, is most harmful. We could wait for years like this. At the same time, for example, the supplies of industrial goods, and now even of foodstuffs and vegetables continue to deteriorate, and, as is known, even the federal government and the CPCZ Central Committee had to address the situation recently.

We are determined to make further progress in Prague's ecological issues.

We have also taken the first steps regarding the moral revival of life in our capital, Comrade M. Stepan said. In connection with a recommendation of the city conference, a specialized team of staffers of the National Security Corps of the capital of Prague and the Central Bohemian Region has been set up recently, whose objective is to prevent criminal activity connected with foreign currency—speculation with foreign currencies and Tuzex vouchers. The team has begun operating and we believe that the appropriate bodies in Prague will submit proposals for corresponding legal solutions.

We also want to inform you that on the basis of a City CPCZ Committee demand, parallel sales of imported luxury goods outside the normal retail network in some trading units in Prague (Luxus, The House of Footwear, The House of Fashion, Femina), which have existed in quite a few places since 1971, will cease on 15 June. Other measures in that respect are ready. We believe that this uncompromising stand of the City CPCZ Committee will meet with the full support of all honest inhabitants of Prague. [passage omitted]

TU Council To Call For September Conference

LD2006230388 Prague CTK in English
1954 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 20 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions decided at its session here today to call a nation-wide general trade-union conference to Prague on September 24 and 25.

The conference is to discuss a report of the Central Council of Trade Unions on the tasks of the revolutionary trade union movement in the restructuring of society, the trade unions' attitude to labour code amendments and draft amendments to the statutes of the revolutionary trade union movement.

The Central Council of Trade Unions decided that 700 voting delegates will attend the nation-wide general conference. Half of them will be elected at plenary meetings of the central committees of the branch trade unions and half at plenary sessions of regional trade union councils. One delegate will represent 22,510 trade unionists at the conference.

The session of the Central Council of Trade Unions also approved the stand of the Central Council of Trade Unions on the results of the public trade union discussion on the labour code amendments. On the basis of almost 124,000 proposals the Central Council of Trade Unions has received, it stated that the working people have in principle supported the proposed changes which are to ensure the restructuring of the economic mechanism and deepen socialist democracy. In tune with the results of the public discussion, the Central Council of Trade Unions considers it necessary to make some changes in the labour code amendments, such as stress more the role and significance of collective contracts, extend the proposed protection of trade union officials, and other alterations concerning overtime work, wage guarantees and other issues.

The Central Council of Trade Unions will use the proposals presented by the working people in its final work on the amendments to the labour code and other legal regulations. In harmony with the demands of work collectives, trade union bodies and organizations, the Central Council of Trade Unions decided to discuss the draft amendments to the labour code at the nation-wide all-trade-union conference. It asked its Presidium to present the proposals concerning amendments to the labour code in the spirit of the statement to the Czechoslovak Government.

Hruskovic Addresses Slovak Scientific Congress

AU2106160488 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
18 Jun 88 p 2

["Excerpt" from speech by Miloslav Hruskovic, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CPSL Central Committee secretary, to the Slovak congress of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society in Bratislava on 17 June]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Today, when you—the members of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society [CSVTS]—are drawing up the balance sheet of your activity in the past 5 years, we have to express appreciation for the positive results of your work in the political-organizational, professional, and educational spheres. We have to praise, in particular, the efforts expended in the competition of CSVTS branches in the spirit of the slogan "In Each Year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and for Every CSVTS Member—One Invention, Innovative Proposal, or Thematical Task." However, one has to realize that the tasks facing us today do not only require increasing the number of conferences and seminars, but fundamentally solving, above all, problems connected with the pivotal tasks of the further development of our national economy.

If we want to achieve that scientific-technical development becomes the most important source of intensification, of the development of production forces, and the entire renewal process, we must orient it toward those strategic interbranch directions that are vital to our further dynamic development.

I want to stress one problem that concerns all branches, every individual—the increase of the quality of production. We have been grappling with it since the beginning of socialist industrialization to this very day. Only 22 percent of our products have world technical-economic parameters, the result of which, for example in engineering alone, is that we have been achieving prices that are a half, but mostly one-third per kilogram compared with the EEC producers. This fact constitutes an annual loss of several tens of billions of korunas for our economy. [passage omitted]

It is necessary to further deepen cooperation, above all with the Soviet information system and the systems established within the framework of the international system of scientific and technical information of the CEMA member states.

Scientists, engineers, machine designers, project designers, technologists, and workers must become much more involved in the struggle for quality. Professional societies [odborne spolocnosti] and CSVTS committees must do more to help in this respect. It is necessary to create better conditions for the work of professionals with experts from the sphere of testing [zkusobnictvo] and metrology, but also norm-setters, machinery designers, and technical controllers, who would completely apply themselves to the quality of the appropriate branch, beginning with raw and other materials, subdeliveries, and their own production, but also with the quality of the preparation of experts and the training of cadres for individual professions. [passage omitted]

On the revolutionary path of the purposeful application of the most advanced findings of science and technology in everyday practice in all spheres of the national economy, the party and the whole of society expect from all CSVTS members a spontaneous drive from the hitherto overwhelmingly technical-economic theory to revolutionary practice, to concrete deeds that would objectively help to tangibly increase the so much needed innovation and quality of products, labor productivity, the saving of costs, and the overall profitability of our production. [passage omitted]

Slovak Deputy Ministers Appointed, Confirmed

AU1906135188 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jun 88 p 2

[CTK report: "Deputy Ministers of the Government of the Slovak SR"]

[Text] Bratislava—In connection with the changes carried out in the organization and activity of ministries and other central bodies of the state administrative of the Slovak SR, the Government of the Slovak SR has appointed or confirmed the deputy ministers. Their number has been reduced by approximately 30 percent and, at the same time, the average age in the nomenclature posts has also gone down.

Slovak Commission for Planning and Scientific-Technical Development: deputy chairmen—Frantisek Hatar, Ivan Kopernicky, Ladislav Sklenar, Julius Turon.

Ministry of Finance, Prices, and Wages of the Slovak SR: Deputies—Michal Olah, Jan Pichonsky, Frantisek Valasek.

Ministry of Justice of the Slovak SR: Milos Barta.

Ministry of Interior and Environment of the Slovak SR: Jozef Czafik, Pavol Frolkovic, Jan Krajci.

Ministry of Education, Youth, and Physical Culture of the Slovak SR: Gejza Balogh, Matej Beno, Fedor Macasek.

Ministry of Culture of the Slovak SR: Vladimir Cerevka, Pavel Koys, Vincent Macovsky.

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of the Slovak SR: Ladislav Badalik, Stefania Marejkova, Jozef Kacinec.

Ministry of Industry of the Slovak SR: Jan Ducky, Jozef Franek, Ivan Hejda.

Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Slovak SR: Julius Medved, Jan Sabik, Ivo Solc.

Ministry of Forestry and Water Economy and Wood Processing Industry of the Slovak SR: Julius Ciganek, Ludovit Cakajda, Lubomir Nemec.

Ministry of Construction and Building Industry of the Czech SR: Ivan Balco, Karol Kuna, Milan Masaryk.

People's Control Commission of the Slovak SR: deputy chairmen—Jan Bobek, Tibor Bracinik.

Territorial Dispute With PPR Under Negotiation

LD2106110888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1012 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN)—"The GDR and Polish People's Republic have agreed to settle the outstanding questions of defining the borders of the sea territories in a section in the Oder Bight, in the proven spirit of fraternal, good neighborly relations and close alliance between the two countries," GDR Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer announced to the press today. "Negotiations are being held on this topic with the aim of reaching an agreement as soon as possible."

"Both sides are convinced," added the spokesman, "that the impending meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council, in Wroclaw, will contribute to a resolution of this matter."

Honecker Receives New Ambassadors

AU2106111288 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Jun p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—On Friday [17 June] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Dr Luis Villar Borda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia, to accept his credentials. [passage omitted]

The two interlocutors stated with satisfaction that the GDR and the Republic of Colombia represent the same points of views on the decisive questions of our time, that is, securing peace, terminating the arms race, and preventing the militarization of space. Referring to the importance of peaceful solutions for regional conflicts as an essential factor for the recovery of the international situation, Erich Honecker paid tribute to Colombia's role in the Contadora Group in settling the Central American conflict. [passage omitted] On Friday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Pedro Martim da Cunha Veiga Madeira, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Portugal, to accept his credentials. [passage omitted]

Erich Honecker and Ambassador Madeira de Andrade welcomed nuclear disarmament, which begins with the coming into force of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate and Shorter-Range Missiles. [passage omitted]

On Friday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Dr Mario Velarde Dorado, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Bolivia to the GDR, to accept his credentials. In the ensuing talk, the two interlocutors stated that the GDR and Bolivia represent concurrent or similar views on the basic questions of our time. They advocated the consistent continuation of the process of disarmament and agreed that conflicts, such as the one in Central America, could be solved peacefully and without any external interference. [passage omitted]

On Friday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received R.C. Austen Vandergert, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, to accept his credentials. [passage omitted]

Both interlocutors welcomed nuclear disarmament, which has started with the ratification of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, as an event of historic dimensions. [passage omitted]

FRG Workshop Reports on Prison Conditions

AU1606193288 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Jun 88 p 4

["HRK" report: "The Way to Freedom Leads Through 'Jail'"]

[Text] Berlin—About 9 months after the GDR amnesty of autumn 1987, the number of political prisoners has again reached 600. If this trend continues, 1 year after the amnesty—which was declared in connection with Honecker's trip to Bonn—1,000 political prisoners will again be in the GDR's prisons. Many inmates deliberately violated GDR regulations because they consider the "way through jail" to be their only chance to finally get permission to leave the country, through Western efforts to buy them free.

This was the assessment given yesterday by the "13 August Workshop" at its annual report on conditions in GDR prisons, on the occasion of the forthcoming Day of German Unity. Rainer Hildebrandt, chairman of the workshop, appealed to the FRG Government to request, in particular, an improvement of the inhumane conditions in the outdated prisons. Hildebrandt listed the following crucial flaws: food poor in vitamins (making the prisoners vulnerable to numerous diseases, whose effects can continue after the prisoners are released); excessive pressure for workplace production, resulting in neglect of safety regulations, and causing a great number of accidents on jobs using prison labor; and deficient medical treatment.

In their house at Checkpoint Charlie—a few days ago U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead visited here after his meeting with Honecker—the workshop members gave more figures: In 1987 the number of refugees (including GDR tourists who did not return after they were granted permission to visit the West) rose from 1,933 to 3,497. Last year the number of resettlers almost doubled—from 4,093 to 7,004. The number of "border crashers," who risked their lives in crossing the Wall, increased from 65 to 118.

At the press conference, the workshop presented three young men whose freedom was recently purchased by Bonn in the usual manner: East Berlin orders particularly expensive and rare raw materials via the Diakonische Werk, a religious institution, at the value of the agreed "price" for prisoners. Marino Blankenhagen, a 20-year-old man from East Berlin, used a method, which has meanwhile spread in East Germany, to get to the West via 'jail': He presented his GDR identity card at the Friedrichstrasse border railroad station and demanded permission to leave the country. He was sentenced to 1 year in prison for "hindering state and social activities." He was released at the beginning of December 1987 as part of the amnesty. Christoph Mylius, 24, was sentenced to 2 and 1/2 years in prison. He had written the sentence "No one has the right to rule people" on a shop window. He served 18 months of his sentence. Thomas Seltmann, 22, was sentenced to 18 months in prison for preparing an escape.

Rostock Evangelical Church Congress Concluded

AU2106120588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Rostock (ADN)—The joint church congress in Rostock of the Evangelical-Lutheran Regional Church of Mecklenburg and the Evangelical Regional Church of Greifswald was concluded with a communion service in the Barnstorf Forest of this Baltic city. Bishop Christoph Stier gave his final blessings to the church congress, whose slogan had been "Building Bridges."

In the past 4 days, approximately 80 events had brought together Christians from the two regional churches in the north of the GDR, with ecumenical guests from 11 countries being welcomed. Part of the church congress program involved meetings and talks on seven topics; lectures, films and concerts; and panel discussions.

During a meeting between the church leadership and representatives of the Rostock Bezirk Council, and Mayor Dr Henning Schleiff, Dr Siegfried Plath of the Greifswald Regional Church, referring to the topic "Building Bridges," confirmed that the separation of state and church does not imply opposition and absence of relations, but, on the contrary, includes the possibility of working together for a more peaceful, just, and friendly world.

Joachim Gauck, chairman of the Regional Committee of the Mecklenburg Regional Church, thanked the state organs for their generous support of the church congress and advocated committed activities by the Christians in society.

Kessler Chairs Defense Ministry Collegium Discussion

AU2006115288 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN/ND)—The tasks of the National People's Army, the GDR Border Troops, and civil defense in protecting peace and socialism were reliably fulfilled in the first training year. This assessment was given by Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, at a meeting of the Collegium of the Defense Ministry and the Secretariat of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army, chaired by Kessler, after the sixth SED Central Committee session on Friday [17 June]. In this way, the soldiers of socialism meet their responsibility for the peace policy, in accordance with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. Good results in political and combat training, in the ready-alert system, in securing air space, territorial waters, and the state frontier have been achieved, under often complicated conditions. It is important to always guarantee the defense readiness in a firm comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal armies.

Colonel General Horst Bruenner, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army, underlined that the Communists in all basic units will do everything in the 1988 party elections to implement every task, together with all army members, border soldiers, and civil employees, in an exemplary way. On the basis of Erich Honecker's fundamental instructions for the first kreis secretaries, it is necessary to explain to each individual the domestic and foreign political situation and to draw consequences for the conscientious fulfillment of the class assignment of the 11th SED Congress. In view of the GDR anniversary, the point is to mobilize all members of the National People's Army, the GDR Border Troops, and civil defense, for new initiatives and achievements to strengthen the socialist German worker-peasant state, and for safe protection. The general and officers explained their experiences in the discussion.

Schwerin Service Workers Send Message to CC

AU0906125088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jun 88 p 3

[Message from working people of Schwerin services enterprises to the SED Central Committee: "Day in, Day out, We Ensure the Well-Being of Our Customers Through Exemplary Work"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker:

On behalf of the over 14,000 working people, we convey to you most cordial militant greetings from today's meeting of the working people of state-owned, cooperative, and private crafts enterprises in the sphere of individual and public utility services of Schwerin Bezirk.

We have exchanged experiences and set ourselves new and more challenging targets for our independent contribution to the further successful implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, and the realization of the consequences and tasks that result from the consultations between the SED Central Committee Secretariat and the first secretaries of the SED kreis leaderships on 12 February 1988.

We Are Stimulated by Results That Have Been Achieved [subhead]

Inspired by the results in the worldwide struggle for peace and disarmament, an increasing number of working people in the sphere of the local supply economy in our bezirk, firmly trusting the SED's policy aimed at the well-being of the people, link their daily activities with the slogan "My Workplace—My Combat Station for Peace."

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, we thank you for the party and state leadership's outstanding efforts and for your great personal commitment to the safeguarding of peace.

Your untiring work supports us in our efforts to give our best for our worker-peasant state through daily high performances. In this, we allow ourselves to be guided by the fact that the exemplary work of the working people in our sphere actively promotes the quality of life, the well-being and protection of the citizens, and their commitment to work.

Dear friend and Comrade Erich Honecker:

We can inform you and the SED Central Committee with justified pride that in 1987 the working people in the sphere of the local supply economy of Schwerin Bezirk increased their services and repairs for the population to 107 percent, compared to the previous year. In the first months of this year we have also made progress. Repairs and services for the population were increased to 109.9 percent as compared with the same period last year, with above-average increases being achieved in selected branches of services, including shoe repairs, which rose to 125 percent; the repair of furniture and upholstery, which increased to 116 percent; the repair of umbrellas, which rose to 146 percent; opticians' services, which rose to 123 percent; and dry cleaning services, which rose to 111 percent.

High Quality and Short Delivery Periods [subhead]

By using our republic's advanced experiences, under the slogan "Always Ready to Serve—Every Customer a Satisfied Customer," we want to particularly increase those services and repair services where the supply does not correspond with the citizens' requirements.

In implementing the resolutions of the Schwerin Bezirk Assembly, which was held on 5 April 1988, our activities concentrate on:

—Faster repairs and services for the population, as compared with the overall achievements;

—The observance and underscoring of delivery period standards, decided upon by the local people's representative bodies;

—The ensuring of continuous good quality in carrying out repairs and services;

—The purposeful overfulfillment within the initiative "Repairs and Service for the Population" by M2 million;

—An increase in labor productivity, on the basis of net services, by at least 1 percent;

—The tangible reduction of unjustified differences in the level of the range of services between the kreise, towns, and villages; and

—On the additional production of high-quality and attractive consumer goods worth M1.9 million.

We want to accomplish these and other challenging tasks through:

—Concrete results, within the competition and pledge initiative of the collectives, in enterprises and cooperatives of all forms of ownership;

—The expansion of the range of services to at least five service branches in every village, and ensuring the weekly transportation rhythm;

—Carrying out repairs on technical consumer goods in customers' homes, within the standard time of 2 to 4 hours, while at the same time expanding evening and weekend services;

—Overfulfilling the tasks for the manufacture of means of rationalization, worth M6.3 million, by M1 million;

—Realizing comprehensive rationalization measures through the purposeful application of modern computer technology.

A Total of 344 Collectives Compete for the Title for Good Services [subhead]

By utilizing all possibilities of the local enterprises to maintain and repair the special municipal technological equipment, we will devote all our attention to continuously ensuring a high level of cleanliness, order, security, and municipal hygiene, and will continue to establish regional communities of interest for this purpose.

In order to further increase the supply level, ten of the bezirk's artisan producer cooperatives have taken up the struggle for the title "Artisan Producer Cooperative With Exemplary Services," and 96 collectives of the "household services" combine in Schwerin and 238 collectives from crafts enterprises have started efforts to be recognized as an "exemplary service facility."

Under the slogan "Onward on the Course of the Party Congress: Compare Performances—Accomplish the Best," we use specific and performance-related performance comparisons and exchanges of experiences to make the advantages of socialist teamwork and of cooperation between the state-owned service enterprises and the crafts tangible for the citizens.

Within the framework of the citizens' initiative "Beautify Our Towns and Villages—Join In!" we will attain performances worth M3.9 million in 1988, with the emphasis being on the creation, renovation, and modernization of additional living space, and the expansion of trade facilities and craftsmen's workshops.

Within the communities of interest, the crafts will create, renovate, and modernize at least 85 apartments for craftsmen.

Through the purposeful, active, and flexible implementation of the trade policy, we ensure that service, repair, and supply enterprises in the sphere of crafts are maintained, reopened, or newly opened wherever this is necessary, in order to meet the population's requirements. The necessary personal discussions with private craftsmen and tradesmen will be continued in order to make the support measures that have been adopted more efficient, so as to ensure an even better supply to the population. To increase the crafts' independent contribution, we concentrate our support on activating the work of the vocational groups, and on securing a sufficient number of young skilled workers, and we set ourselves the task of training at least 100 master craftsmen every year.

Activities With a View to the 40th Anniversary [subhead]

With a view to the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, we will launch a new initiative under the slogan "40 Activities on the 40th Anniversary of the GDR," and we will direct youth activities toward implementing the tasks from the "FDJ Pledge GDR 40."

Dear friend and Comrade Erich Honecker:

The good policy aimed at the well-being of the people in our republic is an incentive and an obligation for us to accomplish top performances every day in the year 1988, the decisive year of this 5-year plan period.

On behalf of the working people of the local supply economy of Schwerin Bezirk, the participants in today's meeting assure you that they will make their specific contribution to comprehensively strengthening our republic and peace through words and deeds, and will use all their strength to completely fulfill the set tasks and targets.

Schwerin, 1 June 1988

With socialist greetings

From the participants of the meeting:

Rudi Fieck, chairman of the Schwerin Bezirk Council;

Veronika Paul, chairwoman of the Bezirk Executive Committee of the trade union of state organ members and the local government's economy;

Guenter Panke, chairman of the standing committee of the local supply economy and secondary material economy of the Schwerin Bezirk Assembly;

Wolfgang Wiesner, chairman of the Crafts Chamber of Schwerin Bezirk;

Ekkehard Schweitzer, chairman of the "1 May" Artisan Producer Cooperative in Hagenow, and People's Chamber deputy;

Karl Bischoff, director of the "Individual Utility Services" combine in Schwerin;

Agnes Weinhold, washerwoman in the VEB Services in Grabow;

Otto Griewe, private master upholsterer, Bezirk Assembly deputy, and senior master of the vocational group;

Rolf Bluethmann, chairman of the "Roland" Artisan Producer Cooperative in Wittenberge, and deputy of the Perleberg Kreis Assembly;

Kurt Haase, driver in the VEB Municpal Services in Parchim;

Hans-Joachim Hadler, member of the Executive Committee of the "Metal" Artisan Producer Cooperative in Guestrow, head of the Bezirk Technical Advisory Committee of locksmiths and blacksmiths;

Roland Baarss, private master mechanic, chairman of the purchase and delivery cooperative of the mechanical crafts of the bezirk;

Heinz Luebbe, orthopedic shoemaker, chairman of the purchase and delivery cooperative of the bezirk's orthopedic crafts, and senior master of the bezirk's vocational group;

Karl-Heinz Zettler, private master wood-turner, senior master of the vocational group of wood-turning crafts for the Schwerin and Neubrandenburg Bezirke;

Heinz Bogaschowsky, owner of a private enterprise for the in-house production of rationalization means;

Georg Ihde, private master electrical engineer, chairman of the craftsmen and tradesmen aktivs attached to the National Front City Committee in Crivitz.

Economic Statistics for May 1988 Published

AU0806153588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—According to preliminary statistics, the produced national income rose 4 percent by the end of May. A total of 17,290 apartments were completed in May. Thus, housing conditions were improved for another 52,000 citizens. Retail trade increased by 5.4 percent. Net monetary income of the population was up 4.1 percent. In foreign trade, the GDR continued to achieve an export surplus. In industry, production of industrial goods increased by 4 percent. The plan lead rose to M1.1 billion. Net production was up 8 percent and labor productivity also rose 8 percent. The production of consumer goods for the population increased by 6 percent. Costs were reduced by 1.7 percent. Within the "Return Funds to the State—Contribute to National Income" initiative, combines in industry and in the construction and transportation sector have returned energy sources, raw materials and other materials, and financial assets worth M421 million, directly to the state. This includes 42,323 megawatt hours of electrical energy, 53,470 tonnes of raw brown lignite, 12,884 tonnes of lignite briquet, and 6,688 tonnes of pig iron and raw steel.

In implementing the economic strategy adopted by the 11th SED Congress, the tasks concerning the dynamic development and the application of key technologies in the national economy are being fulfilled. A total of 22,440 office, personal, and work station computers were produced by the end of May. This corresponds to an increase of 6,383 units over the same period last year. Regarding memories for computers, an increase of 33,649 units was achieved, and in the case of printers for computers an increase of 11,839 was obtained. The production of special technological equipment for the manufacture of active semiconductor elements was up 22 percent, that of semiconductor elements and electronic components rose 29 percent, and that of monolithically integrated circuits 41 percent from last year. The production of robots increased by 19 percent.

To achieve a future performance increase of the national economy, 11 of the economically significant projects were put into operation. These include facilities for the production of:

—Outlet valves for private car and commercial vehicle motors, in the VEB Industrial Association for Motor Vehicle Construction (IFA) motor works in Nordhausen;

—Bearing shells and bushes for private cars, in the VEB slide bearing works in Osterwieck;

—Bright steel bars in the VEB "Wilhelm Florin" steel rolling mill in Henningsdorf;

—Pressure screw springs in the VEB steel rolling mill in Brandenburg;

—Electric motors in the VEB electrical appliances works in Suhl.

In the interest of achieving a performance increase in the further implementation of the national economic plan, in their leadership activities the ministers and general managers of combines must devote special attention to the start-up of investment projects according to schedule.

In the construction sector building construction rose 3.7 percent by the end of May. Net production was up 5.4 percent and labor productivity increased by 6.1 percent. Costs were reduced by 0.9 percent.

In industrial construction a 3.2-percent performance increase was achieved over last year. Shortfalls have to be eliminated particularly by the construction and assembly combines in Magdeburg, Erfurt, and Frankfurt, as well as by the hydraulic engineering special construction combine in Weimar, and the light metal construction combine in Leipzig. The targets for housing construction were fulfilled or overfulfilled by the end of May. The construction combines and individual kreis construction enterprises in the Karl-Marx-Stadt and Frankfurt Bezirke are to increase efforts to eliminate the shortfalls in the construction of new apartments that have occurred.

In agriculture the May plan for the state procurement of slaughter animals was fulfilled, that of milk was overfulfilled by 15,500 tonnes, and that of eggs by 1.7 million units.

The railroads transported 8.4 percent more goods by the end of May than in the same period last year.

In posts and telecommunications a 3.7-percent performance increase was achieved.

In the individual sectors of industry, the following net production and labor productivity increases, as well as the following reductions in prime costs per M100 of goods production, were achieved by the end of May:

Net Production	Labor Productivity	Reduction in Prime Costs	—in percent—
Coal and energy	8.1	8.0	1.3
Ore mining, metallurgy	3.4	4.0	0.9
Potash chemical industry	13.6	14.3	3.5
Electrical engineering	13.3	14.0	3.5
Electronics heavy machinery	5.9	6.4	2.1
Installation construction machine tools and processing	8.7	9.3	2.0
Machinery production: general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction	4.7	5.1	0.9
Light industry	6.2	2.8	0.8
Glass and ceramics industry	6.5	6.8	1.4
Bezirk-administered industry and foodstuffs industry	5.9	6.4	0.9

Within bezirk-administered industry, the following growth in net production and in the manufacture of finished products for the population, and the following reductions in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved:

Net Production	Manufactured Goods for the Population	Reduction in Prime Costs	—in percent—
Capital City of Berlin	13.0	8.4	3.1
Cottbus	5.1	3.4	0.9
Dresden	4.3	7.7	0.9
Erfurt	9.9	7.4	2.6
Frankfurt	2.6	3.5	1.0
Gera	8.3	5.6	1.2
Halle	6.0	10.8	1.9
Karl-Marx-Stadt	4.7	6.6	0.3
Leipzig	6.5	9.4	1.6
Magdeburg	7.9	6.2	1.6
Neubrandenburg	5.1	0.7	0.3
Potsdam	6.7	5.2	1.4
Rostock	11.5	7.3	1.8
Schwerin	8.1	5.7	1.4
Suhl	4.8	3.7	1.3

Further on Elimination of Romanian Villages

Government Responds

LD2106173088 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] The MSZMP has proposed to the RCP that the Central Committee foreign secretaries review as soon as possible all aspects of bilateral relations. This is contained, inter alia, in the statement made public in Budapest about the latest exchange of letters between the two parties.

The RCP sent a letter to Budapest in May in which it repeated that the history of the Romanian people is falsified in Hungary. Romania's achievements—the nationality policy of the Romanian party, which is characterized by the recognition of equality of rights of all citizens—is portrayed in a misrepresented way.

Bucharest has proposed that the general secretaries of the two parties meet to review, above all, economic relations. The letter did not refer to earlier Hungarian proposals.

In the Budapest reply to the Romanian party, the MSZMP confirms our willingness to develop contacts. It emphasizes that for us the development of the general situation of Hungarians living in Romania, and of their individual and collective rights, remains important. Furthermore, it is important that they be able to nurture family connections without hindrance.

The Hungarian reply adds that fulfilling the needs of Hungarians living in Romania is the affair and responsibility of Romania.

According to the MSZMP proposal, the results of the talks between the foreign secretaries can create a basis for preparations for meetings between the heads of government, then between the party general secretaries.

Soviet Media Reports

LD2106205488 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] The new Soviet foreign political weekly, EKHO PLANETY reports that the use of Hungarian placenames has been prohibited in Romania, and that they are liquidating Hungarian villages.

The TASS report cites Hungarian sources, the Foreign Ministry press spokesman, and the report in the paper HETI VILAGGAZDASAG, which is without precedent, for the Soviet press hitherto has strictly adhered to the practice of reporting news on the internal policy of socialist countries only from those countries' own sources.

It was also EKHO PLANETY that carried the first Soviet report that our homeland is taking in Romanian refugees in significant numbers.

FRG Officials Express Opposition

AU2206095888 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Jun 88 p 2

[MTI report: "The Situation of Human Rights in Romania—Statements by FRG Deputies]

[Text] On 11 June, SPD Parliamentary Deputy Hermann Scheer and Petra Kelly, parliamentary deputy of the Green Party, issued a joint declaration, in which they urged all the legislators in the Bundestag to persuade the FRG Government and all other European countries to pressure the Romanian Government to stop violating human rights and practices which force people to emigrate.

The deputies of the SPD and the Green Party—both of them members of the Foreign Committee of the Bundestag—stated in front of journalists that the European public opinion should be activated against the policy of the Ceausescu regime.

The two biggest national radio stations in the FRG, the Westdeutscher Rundfunk (WDR) and the Deutschlandfunk, in several of their morning programs, have broadcast statements by Scheer and Kelly, who state:

"It is unacceptable that the Romanian Government daily ruthlessly violates the human rights and oppresses the ethnic minorities. In this way, darkness will fall on Romania within the common European house, something that affects every European citizen.

"The political cynicism of the policy promoted by the Romanian Government will soon reach its summit: The Ceausescu leadership wants to wipe out 8,000 of 13,000 villages within a period of 3 years and to drive away several thousands of people from their ancient, vitally important environment, and plans to destroy their centuries-old cultural heritage. All this is a manifestation of a policy that stems from an inhuman megalomania.

"In view of these facts, Europe cannot remain indifferent and must listen to the Romanian citizens' cry for help," said Scheer and Kelly in their joint declaration, which they issued because of the rapidly deteriorating situation in Romania.

USSR's Kulikov Arrives on Working Visit

LD2106162688 Budapest MTI in English 1601 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI)—Viktor Kulikov, Marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty united armed forces, accompanied by Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of united armed forces, arrived on a working visit to Budapest

Tuesday. The delegation was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, and several members of the military council of the Defence Ministry.

Meets With Grosz

LD2206100388 Budapest MTI in English 0900 GMT 22 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 22 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, HSWP general secretary and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, in the parliament building in Budapest on Wednesday. The cordial, comradely talks were attended by Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, Army General Fedor Krivda, representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces, Gyorgy Fejti, HSWP CC secretary, and Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian minister of defence.

Further Reportage on Rajiv Gandhi's Visit

Grosz Gives Dinner Toast

AU2206080688 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Jun 88 pp 3,4

[Toast by MSZMP General Secretary and Premier Karoly Grosz delivered at a gala dinner for Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi held at the parliament on 10 June: "We Are Looking for New Socialist Answers"]

[Text] Esteemed Prime Minister!

Dear Mrs Sonia Gandhi!

Dear Indian Guests!

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the government of the Hungarian People's Republic, I would like to greet you, Mr Prime Minister, your dear wife, Mrs Sonia Gandhi, and our Indian guests in your entourage, with particular respect. Your acceptance of our invitation and your visit to Hungary is a great joy for us.

In the relatively short history of the relations between Hungary and India, we can now greet you—whom we greatly respect—here, in Hungary, as the second Indian head of government after your unforgettable mother, Indira Gandhi. Therefore, your present visit demonstrates for us the continuity of 4 decades of friendship which links our peoples and countries. At the same time, it also expresses our common determination to further strengthen our cooperation in the future.

The Hungarian people appreciate and note with sincere satisfaction the outstanding results which have been achieved by the 800 million people of India under the leadership of the Indian National Congress party in modernizing your country, which has a long historical tradition. We are aware of the situation you started from in 1947, 40 years ago, when India achieved independence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, your unforgettable grandfather. We are aware that you have covered a great distance since then. India now has a modern national industry, a scientific research base, and self-sufficient agriculture. It has also achieved considerable results in improving the living conditions of the people. We are convinced that, having rich historical experiences and building on their considerable achievements so far, your people will make firm progress along the road of national development. I wish you and the people of India further success in this.

Since its birth as an independent national state and on the basis of its ancient philosophical traditions and modern political principles, India has been a consistent advocate of peaceful cooperation between peoples and nations, and between countries having different social systems; one of the leaders of the movement of the nonaligned countries; and an active participant in the Group of Six. Cooperating with the other peace loving forces of the world, it consistently believes in international peace and security, the cause of disarmament, the liquidation of weapons of mass destruction, the elimination of racial discrimination, and in the establishment of a just global economic order. We greatly appreciate the multifaceted and initiating activity carried out by you, Mr Prime Minister, and your government in order to promote global peace and human progress. In our complex world, which is burdened by tensions and conflicts, the importance of your consistent peace policy reaches far beyond the immediate geographical region of India, and comprises an important element of the international power relations. The deep thoughts that have been committed to paper by Jawaharlal Nehru more than 40 years ago have come true: "The Indian people, liberated from the horrible experiences of oppression and disillusion, will rise again and give up their narrow nationalism and isolation. Proud of their Indian heritage, they will open their hearts and souls to other peoples and nations, become citizens of this wide and fascinating world, and, together with others, proceed along the ancient road of quest which their predecessors have pioneered."

Hungarian-Indian relations have a centuries-long past. These traditions are fostered and greatly respected in both countries. However, our relations have really developed only after India set out on the road toward independent national development. Our friendship and cooperation have stood the tests of the recent decades. At critical moments from the point of view of our nations' existence and future, we have always been able to count on each other. This mutual and generous support has strengthened the friendship between our nations.

Although the geographical distance between our countries is large and our social structures, ideologies, and particulars are different, multifaceted forms and frameworks for cooperation have developed in the course of the past decades. We have achieved considerable results in political, economic, technological, and scientific relations and in the area of education and culture. Within the present conditions prevailing in international politics and global economy, and in the new period of scientific and technological progress, these achievements comprise adequate and secure bases for finding areas and forms which, in harmony with the requirements of our age, will lend our cooperation a new quality. We have no doubt made the first steps in this direction. However, additional efforts are needed to explore the further reserves inherent in cooperation, and to significantly exceed the prevailing achievements—which can by all means be considered modest in comparison with our potential and needs—in our exchange of goods turnover and in our industrial, scientific, and technological relations. I can assure you, Mr Prime Minister, that we on our part are ready, on the basis of mutual advantages, to make fuller use of the opportunities inherent in cooperation. This could lend additional substance and momentum to our relations.

Similar to several other countries walking along the road of socialist development, we are searching for new and socialist answers which are necessary to solve the present complex tasks of building society and which suit our particularities, traditions, and historical experiences. We are walking along a new and still unused road. The MSZMP National Conference recently took a uniform stand in favor of accelerating the implementation of our economic and political reform program. We are convinced that a consistent implementation of the program will ensure that our achievements be preserved and our present economic and social difficulties are solved, and will establish the conditions necessary for development. This program will provide guarantees to ensure that, in order to implement it, we mobilize the intellectual and material reserves of our society, as well as our nation's entrepreneurial spirit and creative energies.

We are convinced that the most important task of the various countries in our age is to protect peace and strengthen confidence between peoples and nations. This is also the reason why our people received with satisfaction the favorable effects of the improvement in the Soviet-U.S. relations on international relations. We think that both the recently ratified Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles—which is a step on the road toward comprehensive disarmament, and the recent Soviet-U.S. summit are an achievement of historical significance. We regard the Geneva agreements concerning the settlement of the situation in Afghanistan as an extraordinarily important event from the point of view of its international effects. We evaluate that India has also contributed actively to the conclusion of these agreements.

All nations share the global responsibility for international peace and security. Starting from the premises of the vital interests of a central European socialist country which is open to the world, the Hungarian People's Republic is contributing, by means of its international activities, to settling disputed issues in a peaceful and negotiated manner, to conducting interstate dialogue, and to promoting the disarmament process on the basis of equality and equal security. We are participating in the development of European cooperation and of the Helsinki process actively and with initiative. Every day we can see that this spirit has a favorable effect on peace and security in the whole of Europe, and involves tangible advantages for every participant nation in every area.

In proportion with our modest potentials, we are participating in international cooperation ventures in other parts of the world, too. We are supporting the initiatives contributing to the establishment of peace and security in Asia, and that negotiated solutions for local conflicts which burden international relations be also achieved as soon as possible. In its endeavors in this direction, India will always be able to count on the active support of the Hungarian People's Republic.

I am sure that Mr Prime Minister's present negotiations and his talks which were permeated by a spirit of agreement and mutual understanding will lend further momentum to the development of Hungarian-Indian relations and, in the spirit of our—in many respects, common—ideals, will further strengthen the friendship which is deeply rooted in our peoples and our feelings of mutual respect and sympathy. On behalf of the Hungarian Government, the MSZMP, and the entire Hungarian people I would like to wish you good health and a pleasant and useful stay in Hungary, and happiness and prosperity to the Indian people.

I would like to raise a toast to the friendship of our people and the strengthening of the relations between our countries, to your health, Mr Prime Minister, and to the health of Mrs Sonia Gandhi, our dear Indian guests, and all the people present.

Summary of 11 Jun Activities

AU2206100688 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Jun 88 p 1, 4

[MTI report on the second day of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit in Hungary on 11 June: "Rajiv Gandhi Has Left Budapest—The Exchanges of Opinions Have Effectively Contributed to Broadening Our Relations"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Returning to Budapest in the afternoon, the two delegations led by Karoly Grosz and Rajiv Gandhi held another plenary meeting—which was this time entirely devoted to bilateral relations—at the residence of the Indian delegation.

Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz, member of the Hungarian team to the talks, gave a briefing on the talks which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He said that at the request of Gandhi and Grosz, Gyula

Horn and his Indian colleague reported on their talks during the course of which they reviewed various areas of bilateral contacts. At the plenary talks, the development of the high-level interstate political relations was first evaluated. The parties concluded that the meetings between the leaders of the two countries have so far contributed to broadening their relations and to their getting to know each other better, too. They stressed that both parties will endeavor in the future to enable these exchanges of opinions to become even more intensive. At present, the president of the Republic of India has a valid invitation to Hungary, a parliamentary delegation is expected to visit Hungary, and the country would also be happy to host the Indian minister of defense. According to the Hungarian evaluation, the rapidly changing situation in the world makes it necessary to hold even more practical foreign policy consultations.

As an important stage in the bilateral political relations, Rajiv Gandhi—who, in addition to his position as prime minister, is also the president of the Indian National Congress-Indira Party [INC-I]—has extended an invitation to Karoly Grosz in his capacity as MSZMP General Secretary to pay a visit to India. Grosz has gratefully accepted the invitation. With regards to this invitation, the spokesman said that relations had already been established between the MSZMP and the INC-I and several direct interpartite contacts had also been made.

The subject of economic and trade relations was widely discussed at the talks, and these relations were generally judged to be good and smooth. The exchange of goods, which in 1987 exceeded any previous level, amounted to a turnover worth $106 million. Despite this trend of improvement, both the Hungarian and Indian parties stressed that these results are still very modest and much greater opportunities are inherent in cooperation. Conveying the position that had been developed in this relation at the talks, Rezso Banyasz said the following:

"Hungary would be pleased to participate in the implementation of several larger-scale national development projects, like in the construction of a power plant in India. As far as Hungary is concerned, we are willing to increase our imports from India and balance our trade. Naturally, we would also like to establish relations with the Indian private sector. We think that the establishment of joint enterprises could be the key to the development of economic relations in this context, too.

"Another important task is to attempt to accelerate the decisionmaking at the administrative and political levels, because quite a few matters and cooperation ventures have been stalling for a longer period of time."

The parties to the talks were pleased to conclude that the cultural relations between the two countries, relations which had been established a long time ago, are traditionally good. Among other things, this is also demonstrated by the Hungarian-Indian cultural agreement concluded 25 years ago. At the same time, the Hungarian side also stated that many opportunities are still to be found in the areas of both cultural ties and technological and scientific cooperation. In this spirit, a promise was made that Hungary will further extend the activities of the cultural and scientific center in Delhi as required.

In the evening, the Indian prime minister and his wife—who were accompanied by Karoly Grosz—attended a performance of the KISZ Central Artistic Troupe at its headquarters. [passage omitted]

National Council of Trade Unions Meets 21 June

Top Officials Replaced

LD2106130988 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] The National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT] met this morning in a closed session and decided on personnel issues. Owing to their retirement and recognizing their merits and praising and expressing thanks for their work, the SZOT relieved Sandor Gaspar from his post as SZOT chairman and from his membership of the Presidium and Secretariat; and Tibor Baranyai, from his post as SZOT secretary general and member of the Presidium and Secretariat.

The SZOT elected Dr Sandor Nagy, SZOT secretary, as SZOT secretary general.

Sandor Nagy was born in Vertes in 1946. He has been a party member since 1966 and a trade union member since 1970. After graduating as an economist at the Karl Karx University of Economics he worked as a lecturer at the science faculty of the university. From 1973 he worked in the apparatus of the Hungarian Communist Youth League and from 1984 as a secretary of the State Youth Committee. Since 1984 he has been working as a secretary in SZOT.

By the way, at its session today SZOT also debated the report on the timely tasks of trade union work and the concept of wages policy reform and will discuss the current information available about trade union holiday programs.

Grosz Address

LD2106211588 Budapest MTI in English 1904 GMT 21 Jun

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI)—The Tuesday Budapest session of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) was addressed by Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers. On the personnel changes effected at the present council session, he said that during their preparation the Political Committee and the Central Committee did not take a stand, as the nomination committee and the National Council can judge the nominations more objectively in the possession of adequate information.

Karoly Grosz pointed out that the success of the National Party Conference is attributable to its open atmosphere, confrontation with realities, and readiness for renewal. The HSWP closed the one and a half year debate preceding the party conference with increased strength. The party membership is now more sound politically, intellectually and organizationally. We perhaps cannot say that it is far more united ideologically too, since the road to ideological unity is long and many questions remain to be clarified. However, greater political unity is a major condition for our progress. It cannot be said that all doubts have been dispersed, but the relationship between the party and non-party people has become stronger. In the present phase of looking for new ways it is natural that the hostile and opposition elements also want to take advantage of the situation. It is not at all surprising, this is a concomitant of political laws. In recent days they have measured our steadfastness and resolution by our reaction to their political stand on the 30th anniversary of the death of Imre Nagy. We left no doubt that we respect everybody's personal feelings and raise no obstacle if somebody wants to pay tribute to the dead. This is the human right of all citizens, and the system has the humane duty to enable them to do so. On the other hand, we firmly rejected all kinds of demonstrations against the system and atrocities and provocations against the representatives of power. [MTI at 1954 GMT on 21 June corrects this sentence to read: "On the other hand, we firmly reject all kinds of movement against the system, atrocity and demonstration against the representatives of power."] The next weeks, months and possibly years will abound in events where the leadership will be tested for their political determination, flexibility and stability. I am convinced, he said, that with open word and meaningful dialogue we can win the support of people who are concerned about the future of socialism and want to create and act within the party, the trade union movement and public life, and that the positions of progressive people working for the country's future will strengthen and not those of the hostile and opposition forces. [MTI corrects this sentence to delete the words "and opposition"]

Karoly Grosz said that the Central Committee has published the operative schedule adopted by the party conference as a programme for the implementation of its policy statement until the 14th congress. The Central Committee resolution applies not to the party organizations but, contrary to earlier practice, formulates its own programme. The programme has been published to orientate each other party member, party organization and communists active in various political and social organizations. The elementary demand for independence, autonomous policy-making and political attitude conforming to local conditions was already apparent to the party conference. For this reason, no decision is taken in the party movement on what is to be done by the particular members after the party conference, but a direction is set and the communist communities and party members are requested to independently apply these political endeavours in their own collective.

Karoly Grosz expressed the conviction that in the next period the importance of the trade unions will increase in Hungarian society and political public life. The party will continue to rely on the trade union movement. No Marxist party representing the interests of the people, can work without a united trade union movement rallying the workers. While the principles carry more lasting values, the working styles and methods require constant renewal, because the external circumstances are changing and posing new challenges to the movement. At present the trade union movement has the major duty to increase its leverage among the membership, as the management of society is also being rearranged, and the emphasis in the trade union movement is shifting to political, professional and representation work in the factories and other places of work. He pointed out that in the cooperation of the party and the trade unions not the principles have to be altered, but the practice of cooperation updated and refined. The principles should be consistently put into practice.

Karoly Grosz stated that the well-intentioned representation endeavours are accompanied by both good and bad intentions. This is always present in politics. One has to be able to separate the ill-willed intention from the well-intentioned endeavours and meaningful values. The Hungarian trade union movement has vast traditions and experience in how to do so.

He then spoke about the difficult decisions facing the government, mainly in the economic field. It is unavoidable to restructure the economy, update the system of management and create the working order, labour discipline and morals, without which there can be no development in a single country of the world. As these decisions will violate short-term interests, opposition and deteriorating mood will be a natural phenomenon and a daily challenge. One of our errors committed over the past 15 years is that we did not accept the political inconveniences and tried to evade serious problems for years. The need for renewal is not a point of debate between the government and the trade unions. The disputed question is how and at what pace it should be carried out. And this debate will continue. The government has to learn to tolerate refusal or if a different alternative is considered viable, but the trade unions also have to be able to tolerate if the government's decision does not conform to the trade union views in every detail. It is natural if in representing the interests of workers the trade union movement will speak out more loudly than so far, but the government will also convey its different views to the trade unions, said Karoly Grosz.

Further Report

LD2106181788 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] The party Politburo and Central Committee support the work of Sandor Nagy [newly-elected SZOT general secretary], said Karoly Grosz at the SZOT session. The party general secretary also said that party membership has become more unified and the relationship between the party and nonparty people has also become stronger since the party conference.

At the same time, hostile opposition elements want to exploit the situation in times like these. In recent days, said Karoly Grosz, they learned of our firmness and commitment from the way in which we reacted to their political stance on the 30th anniversary of the death of Imre Nagy. We respect everyone's good human feelings; there is no obstacle to anyone paying their respects to the dead. However, we decidedly reject every protest against the system, every atrocity and provocation against the representatives of authority, stressed Karoly Grosz, adding that he continues to consider multifaceted and substantive dialogue in public life important.

Pozsgay Speaks on Dangers of 'Unchecked Power'

LD2106203088 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] The 2-day national meeting of the Association of Town and Village Protection Societies opened today in Gyula. Two hundred people came to exchange their experiences and to hold the seventh general meeting of the association. Following the opening this afternoon, Imre Pozsgay, member of the MSZMP Politburo and general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, spoke at the plenary meeting.

[Begin Pozsgay recording] Here, at the eastern frontiers of the country, we feel perhaps even more than usual the alarm which fills us at the thought that there can be a method of exerting force even today, in Europe, which with its tyranny, and its unrelenting determination, with it unchecked ambitions, can annihilate human cultures, can trample them underfoot. I repeat: in the middle of Europe, at the end of the 20th century, this is a nightmare which we thought could not occur nowadays in the history of the Europeans.

Well, I think this alarm too exists here among us, with us. We cannot close our eyes to it, and we cannot slink past it unknowingly and not taking cognizance of it.

And this turns us back once again, to our home worries and thoughts, and above all to whether we feel enough responsibility toward our assets and values, and whether this awareness of responsibility lives profoundly enough in us. I think we have not done everything—we too have things to do, even if it is not a question of conscious failing and intentional destruction.

I believe it would not be out of place to refer, precisely here, in this matter, to the danger that lies concealed in unchecked power which is too self-confident, yet which has in reality lost its self-confidence, and to how much more civilized is a social system where power can be exercised unceasingly only with the surmounting of obstacles.

Where any power can operate without obstacles, this carries the possibility of the harshest human degeneration, and this too is an issue of political culture. I think that here in Gyula, in this general meeting, even if we do not perpetually harp on these problems, well, these affairs, these worries, break in on, and are entwined in our everyday meetings. [end recording]

AIDS Screening Regulation To Come Into Effect

AU1806144688 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jun 88 p 11

[Unattributed report: "Regulation Will Come Into Effect Next Week—Who Can Be Obliged To Undergo AIDS Screening?"]

[Excerpt] A regulation by the minister of social welfare and health will come into effect on 15 June concerning the measures necessary to prevent the spread of AIDS, and concerning screening tests. The regulation states that the following individuals must submit themselves for compulsory screening: people suffering from, or suspected of suffering from venereal diseases; sexual partners of people who have contracted AIDS; people who live in the vicinity of people sick with AIDS and who are suspected of having contracted AIDS; people who are subject to legal action for prostitution; people serving prison terms: young inmates in corrective institutions; and people taking drugs intravenously. [passage omitted]

People's Councils Voting Results Announced

LD2106215788 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] The State Electorial Commission has announced the collective results of the elections to the people's councils. In total 108,848 councillors from the 256,632 candidates proposed by the electoral councils have been elected to People's Councils.

In the elections to the voivodship people's council 55.1 percent of those entitled to vote took part, to the municipal people's councils 49.11 percent, to the district people's councils 47.95 percent, to joint councils for towns and parishes 59.34 percent, and in the elections to the parish people's councils 62.43 percent of those entitled to vote.

Transcript of Urban's 14 Jun News Conference

AU2206081888 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Jun 88 pp 1, 7

[Transcript of Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban's news conference for domestic and foreign journalists at the Warsaw Interpress Center on 14 June]

[Text] J. Urban opened the conference with the following statement:

I have come here to sustain the tradition of Tuesday press conferences. This day is awkward because the Central Committee plenum is now in session, discussing key issues of our situation. That is why this conference is a somewhat artificial event. First I want to discuss a few issues.

Today 14 June Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski delivered the PPR Government's statement on the Jaruzelski Plan to representatives of the CSCE states.

The statement details the Plan's proposals and makes allowances for the present consultations, international discussions, and for our own reflections resulting from them.

As far as I know, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of National Defense will hold a news conference in this room tomorrow, and you will be able to obtain detailed information.

Views continue to appear in the Western press that the second stage of the reform is not being realized. The plenum report has most critically evaluated the realization of the second stage. This criticism was leveled against some measures of economic policy relating to the second stage and against the speed of reforms. Difficulties were also evaluated. However, the Western claims are unjust, because they ignore the facts. That is why to demonstrate that the reform, despite all delays, continues to be implemented according to schedule, let me list some selected measures already completed.

We reformed the center and reduced the number of state enterprises included in the list of enterprises of fundamental importance, in which self-management bodies do not elect managers. There were over 1,300 such enterprises, but now there are only 329 of them. We modified the law on cooperatives so as to increase their independence, to enable them to freely associate in cooperative unions, and to change the procedure of establishing cooperatives. There is now no need to obtain certification that a cooperative is desirable. Executive decrees were issued to set antimonopoly operations in motion.

Further: The government decreed better conditions for leases of outlets. It is now possible to privately lease every production unit not employing more than 50 workers during a single shift, not counting apprentices and relatives, and to lease trading, service, and catering units employing up to 250 workers. Contracts, which extended previously for 1 year, can now be signed for longer periods. A promissory note can be accepted from the lessee as security. In a word, favorable conditions have been created for privately leasing many units run by the state or the cooperative movement. But the thing is that there is not too much interest on either side in leasing such units.

We modified the relevant law in such a way as to promote home production work and we eased the sales of surplus rationed raw and other materials. Three quarters of transactions with production materials are no longer administratively controlled. This is the scope of the free market economy in transactions between enterprises.

We established a fund of structural changes in industry. The establishment of innovating and testing units began last September. We have now 301 such units, over 200 of them having been set up by companies and private individuals. These units continue to produce and test new articles on the strength of 400 patents. We also made it possible for enterprises to freely dispose of some of their convertible currency profits known as accounts for convertible currency allowances and we issued regulations on the administration by enterprises of their convertible currency profits. The scope of convertible currency auctions was extended. Special convertible currency auctions were organized so that funds can be obtained for, say, imports of raw and other materials. Concessions were made to facilitate foreign trade. These concessions extended the list of goods and services, the foreign transactions with which do not require any licenses. The list includes 78 groups of goods. In addition, conditions were made easier for the unit that applies for a foreign trade license, which means that now it is enough for it to sell over 5 percent of its production abroad to qualify for such a license.

Other measures we carried out include the abolition of restrictions on the powers of foreign trade agencies, such as, for example, the central agencies exporting to the Western countries. All this means that anyone can trade in simply anything. The division of trading tasks whereby some people deal with timber and some with metals no longer exists, even though this division might have been voluntary specialization in some lines of trading. Besides, traders entrusted with various trading transactions can now choose whatever trading agency they prefer.

Furthermore, we introduced new principles in line with which private construction is financed. These principles stipulate that one has to meet 80 percent of the credits for the standard costs of construction and that one can contract a loan to meet 100 percent of the construction costs where the standard is slightly higher than the minimum standard. But in such a case the interest is higher. The loan for standard construction carries 3-percent interest, and the loan for higher-standard construction carries 9-percent interest. These are very potent incentives for private construction. We have initiated the process of updating the interest rate on savings and bank deposits, and on loans contracted by individuals. In both cases the interest can be anything up to 30 percent, but as of this year this rate will be changeable, depending on the planned increases in prices. Old-age pensioners will not lose their pensions if their annual earnings do not exceed Z360,000 as of now.

As I have said, the government has submitted to the Sejm the following bills: on economic activities, on the issue of bonds, on economic activities with the help of foreign capital, and a package of bills on housing construction. The latter bills include a set of solutions that are expected to change the housing situation at some future date. I have listed all these measures to demonstrate with the help of facts that suggestions that our reform has withered and is in a blind alley are untrue. We are self-critical enough, insofar as the radical nature of the reform is concerned, and that is why one should not exaggerate and claim that our reform is prey to torpor.

Two showdowns with Western publications: LA CROIX of France carried a hysterical report about a charitable French campaign in favor of Polish infants, a campaign to raise funds to buy milk for these infants. On 9 June LA CROIX asserted that Polish infants have nothing to eat because the only food they have—milk straight from the cow—is not fit for infants. LA CROIX also asserted that the authorities use the press to warn parents against feeding milk to infants and that Poland does not produce sterilized milk, which means that about 800,000 children are threatened with undernourishment, which is very dangerous because the first 2 months of life are involved. LA CROIX also reported that the French-Polish Friendship Society is continuing to collect funds to send 1,000 tonnes of milk to Poland.

We are certainly grateful for all gestures of help, but those reports are total nonsense. We have no problems with milk for infants. LA CROIX carried hysterical reports to create the impression that Poland has reached a state of cataclysm and that the Polish people's biological future is at stake.

In Poland anyone can buy powdered milk, which is produced especially for infants. The demand for powdered milk, which is not rationed, fluctuates between 21,000 and 25,000 tonnes a year, but annual production amounts to 32,000 tonnes, which is far above demand. Infants who require special foods because of their constitutions receive special imported milk from drugstores, produced by the Humana firm. Milk for infants is strictly controlled and satisfies all necessary standards.

Another nonsensical report, was which was carried by MAIL ON SUNDAY in Great Britain on 12 June, concerns the Polish enterprise, which was transformed into a company with the participation of the British computer firm Aisel. This enterprise produces particle board. MAIL ON SUNDAY asserted that all workers of this plant who are not trade union members were dismissed and that those who were not dismissed receive half as much as the wages of trade union members, which is a way to force non-trade unionists to join trade unions. All nonsense. Let me say that employers are not that keen on employing workers who are trade union members. At least, not all of them love the troubles that a strong trade union can make for employers. But that was tremendous moonshine.

What happened in that enterprise is that, when it was turned into a company, all the workers were dismissed. Some workers were reemployed and some were not and, while this was going on, a former Solidarity activist came to see a British official of the company to intervene on behalf of a Solidarity activist—just one person—who had not been given employment. In a word, a former Solidarity activist went to see the British to intervene on behalf of his colleague. Similar interventions through trade unions were made by some former workers who had not been accepted for employment. The former Solidarity activist who had been refused employment went to court to complain about this refusal, but lost his case. The intervention on his behalf was made after this court case. Such conflicts and claims are inevitable in a situation when the work force is dismissed because a new firm is to be set up with the help of a foreign company. In a way, these conflicts are part and parcel of the economic reform. I have discussed this peripheral incident only because I wish to demonstrate how a British publication turned an everyday conflict into a great political charge to the effect that workers in Poland are classified into those who are trade unionists and those who are not, and how that publication printed nonsense about workers who are not union members earning only 50 percent of what trade union members earn.

Andrew Tarnowski, REUTER: Yesterday, when I tried to send out a dispatch on the report delivered to the plenum by General Jaruzelski, for 12 hours I was prevented from sending out anything other than the version of the report which was broadcast by radio. There were 90 minutes of radio excerpts from that report, but they were purged of all references to the reform coalition [koalicja reformatorska], to the reform of the Sejm, to new publications, and to one's greater independence in decisionmaking. Was it an accident that these passages of the report were eliminated from the radio version? Or was this an example of bureaucratic measures designed to block all reform moves?

Urban: I am not familiar with the radio version you have mentioned and I am unable to evaluate it. But it is always true that when a journalist selects something, he omits some things in favor of others. As for that radio version, I do not know who was responsible for the selection of various passages. Nor am I able to fathom the intentions of the journalist who made that selection. In any case, judging this selection from the viewpoint of general information policy and not from the viewpoint of the editorial policy of that radio editorial team, we may assume that the entire plenum report continues to be widely published without any omissions.

Piotr Wilczynski, DPA: West Germany's DIE WELT today reported that the visit which Minister Orzechowski is expected to pay to Bonn in July will not materialize and that it might take place after the summer vacation. The alleged reason for this cancellation is that Polish fiscal-economic hopes vis-a-vis the FRG are thought to amount to DM7 billion. Any comment in this connection?

Urban: As far as I know, Minister Orzechowski's visit to the FRG was arranged last January and will probably take place in September after the summer vacation.

(A question from a journalist cannot be heard on the tape.)

Urban: Experts are continuing their talks on this issue. Talks will also be held in Hamburg under the auspices of the Polish-FRG Commission. Various amounts and various concepts continue to be mentioned. It is a kind of law that the productivity of such talks depends on some measure of confidentiality.

John Daniszewski, AP: Gen Jaruzelski's plenum statements contain two references, on which I would very much like to ask you to elaborate upon. The first reference was to the possibility that a roundtable conference might be convened and that it would be attended by persons who are members or representatives of already existing unions and organizations and of those that are to be established. The other reference was on appointing a standing commission for prices and incomes. In this connection, I would like to know whether these references reflect the policy of introducing institutional mechanisms of dialogue and, if so, when such a meeting would take place and when such a commission would be appointed.

Urban: Yes, these concepts are certainly designed to expand and institutionalize dialogue. Your interpretation is accurate, but I do not know when this idea will be realized. The proposal in this connection was presented to the Central Committee by the Politburo. If the Central Committee approves it, the appropriate institutions will begin to hold talks on how to organize such new forms of cooperation. As you know, it is never possible to establish at once the date on which the realization of a new political concept will begin. All that can be done is to assume that this realization will follow quickly, because Gen Jaruzelski's report to the plenum clearly shows that we are determined not to put off and delay new concepts, proposals, reforms, and changes.

Leszek Kubiak, PAP Foreign Service: In connection with the statement made by Chancellor Kohl at his news conference in Bonn, I would like to ask whether his visit to Warsaw is now not quite certain.

Urban: Both the FRG Government and our authorities take the view that Chancellor Kohl's visit must be well prepared, must be well founded, and must promise mutually good results. Activities to this end are continuing. The date of the visit is still open.

The third round of meetings of the commission of experts preparing various solutions is scheduled to be held.

The Polish-FRG commission dealing with economic cooperation will meet in Hamburg on 23 June. A vice premier will chair the meeting on our behalf.

In accordance with decisions made last January, the Polish and FRG foreign ministers are to meet some time this year, probably in September. As you can see, the list of our contacts and work projects is extensive.

Andrew Tarnowski, REUTER: I do not quite understand why within only 6 or 8 months of the beginning of the reform a roundtable meeting is being called at this moment. After all, insofar as associations are concerned, the government is supposed to have made the decision about which associations should be allowed to exist and which not a long time ago.

Urban: I must admit I do not understand your question. Our economic reform has been in operation since 1982, that is, for 7 years, and not for just 6 or 8 months. It is strange that a reform which is supposed to have existed for just a few months has already reached its second stage. I do not know what meeting and what associations you have in mind. Probably you have referred to the proposed changes in the law on associations to create much more freedom in setting up various political and cultural associations. Am I right?

Andrew Tarnowski: Please correct me if I am wrong, but from what Gen Jaruzelski said yesterday I gather that that roundtable meeting is being planned and that it will be attended by representatives of existing associations and by so-called independent persons or persons who are still trying to have their organizations legalized. They are going to meet to discuss the new law on associations. My question was why some discussions about that law are still necessary if these issues were already settled some time ago.

Urban: You are wrong. Not even the principles of the Bill on Associations have been published, and precisely these principles are to be discussed by a roundtable meeting. Probably these principles stipulate that the administrative authorities will no longer decide whether an association is useful, that perhaps courts will register associations, and that the only restriction on the freedom to establish an association will be, first, that a declaration that the purpose of the association is compatible with the Constitution and other Polish laws, and, second, that the association will comply with these laws in practice. As you can see, these principles will still have to be discussed. And why so late? There is no connection with the economic reform. Initial work is already continuing, and the plenum report made it plain that this issue will soon be settled by the Sejm, that is, no later than this year.

Zbigniew Satala, GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: Two questions. The press has reported that the Government Presidium has studied a list of enterprises that are scheduled to be liquidated and another list of managers and chairmen who will be dismissed or suspended. Can you estimate the number on such managers and enterprises and tell us the reasons for this action?

Urban: The main reasons for closing down and liquidating inefficient enterprises adopted by the Committee for the Realization of the Economic Reform are: Low profitability and profitability that has been going down for a number of years, inability to earn funds for the enterprise's own development, a high incidence of wear and tear of production assets, the poor exploitation of these assets, the high material- and energy-intensiveness of production, and obsolete technologies. The liquidation will be carried out in various ways. Enterprises will be either transformed into companies, or other companies will take over the assets of the defunct enterprises, or, in extreme cases, the assets of the bankrupt enterprise will be sold and the enterprise will be physically liquidated. At the moment, some 140 different enterprises and units are ripe for liquidation. The list includes the Wroclaw PAFAWAG, the state soda combine, the Lublin-Chelm coal basin, and some cement mills. Decisions have already been made to liquidate 21 small and medium enterprises, including the Zagan glass mill, the Goleszow cement mill, and 13 enterprises acting as brokers for material supplies. A special commission is attending to the case of shipyards, and the issue of metallurgy is also being analyzed. Premier Messner has extensively discussed these matters at today's plenum session.

Using its special powers, the government has so far dismissed or suspended 25 enterprise managers and heads of cooperatives, but this is just a beginning. About 15 percent of enterprises continue to follow an economic policy that goes against the grain of the economic reform, a policy which can be followed by, say, reducing production, raising prices, and boosting wages in defiance of public interest and the logic of economics. At the moment, consultations about the managers of such enterprises are continuing with trade unions, self-management bodies, and state administration to take precise disciplinary action. If only we are able to demonstrate determination to oppose all the defenders behind every manager! And these defenders are represented by very different institutions, including political institutions....

Andrew Tarnowski, REUTER: Mrs Letowska, the ombudsman for civic rights, issued a statement alleging that the Warsaw authorities have committed a misdemeanor and in a way have broken the law by prohibiting the legalization of the registration of the Polish Socialist Party, and have failed to list any legal reasons for taking such action. Mrs Letowska said that there is a certain flaw in Polish legislation which makes it impossible to set up a new political party and that this is a defect of this legislation. I would like to know whether the government has taken notice of this flaw and of the statement in question and whether you have any comment to make in this connection.

Urban: We certainly are aware of the statement made by the civic rights ombudsman, who asserts that there is a flaw in Polish legislation. In the PPR three political parties are active, and the PPR Constitution defines their legal status. We also have Catholic associations, which are not political parties, although they fulfill some functions of political parties by participating in elections to the Sejm and the people's councils, and by nominating their own candidates. We have no special regulations determining the establishing, performance, and dissolving of political parties. The authorities know that various groups of persons exist who describe themselves as political parties, but we do not regard them as political parties. At the most, they are small founding groups of new associations. That is why the authorities view them in the light of the law on associations. It is not a group of persons that determines what kind of association is organized. It is the objective legal principles that determine the nature of a given initiative. As I have already said, the present law on associations will be changed, and this will create a new platform and new opportunities for expanding the range and scope of associations in this country.

Leszek Wieliczko, RADIO POLONIA: Mr Minister, what is your assessment of Zbigniew Messner's visit to the PRC which ended recently?

Urban: We consider the visit to have been very useful, and we appraise it very highly. All the meetings that the press reported took place in an exceptionally sincere and friendly atmosphere, and were also substantive and constructive. Both sides stressed the importance of the resumption and rapid development of relations between the PZPR and the PRC for the expansion of Polish-Chinese cooperation. This has just resulted in another invitation being extended to Wojciech Jaruzelski to pay an official visit to China. During the course of the Polish-Chinese talks held by our delegation, headed by Premier Messner, the international situation and progress in the reform in both countries were discussed in addition to bilateral relations. I would like to stress the far-reaching similarities between our views—at times they are even identical—and this particularly applies to the objective need for reform and democratization and to the ways in which reforms and democratization can be implemented. That is what I wanted to express, as for other facts and political points connected with the visit, they are contained in the press communique that was issued at the end of the visit and has already been published.

Monika Olejnik, Polish Radio, Channel 3: Mr Minister, I do not agree with the information you gave indicating that production and imports of powdered milk are sufficient. All it takes to realize this is to visit a shop where you will find that there simply is no "Humana 0" and "Bebik." You seldom see these brands of powdered milk that you mentioned. I would also like to ask you a question that was put to you by the monthly KONFRONTACJE. At your 27 April press conference, you said that the private schools proposed by the Social Education Association would create differences among young people on the basis of the amount of money that their parents have and would be incompatible with the principles of social justice. But this does not appear to be the case with respect to private kindergartens, private tuition in foreign languages, computer skills, skiing, and tennis? And what about the proposal concerning charges for health care that is being prepared by the health department? I realize that the Social Education Society has not been registered.

Urban: First, the information that I provided was obtained from the Ministry of the Internal Market. Perhaps—this often happens—the impressions obtained by consumers differ from the ministry's assessments, because of some shortcomings in distribution. I was only speaking about production levels and that in view of these levels there ought to be no shortages.

Second, there is a clear difference between the social importance and the social effects of tuition in skiing, dancing, or other such skills, which are useful or of a complementary kind, and access to something of such basic value as the general level of education and vocational training, which determines a person's social and occupational position throughout the rest of his later life. That is why I support the argument that we have to see to there being equal opportunities for young people in access to education, which does not mean that educational levels will not differ later. Equal opportunities for a start in life is a basic value under socialism, and that is why I support the misgivings that have been expressed with regard to the proposal that schools be permitted to charge fees. Your suggestion concerning the health service is also inaccurate. It is also a question of payment for certain supplementary, unnecessary health care benefits. No one is proposing that the provision of fundamental health care services, which have a decisive bearing on a person's life or health, ought to be made dependent on some kind of payment.

Andrew Tarnowski, REUTER: Mr Minister, you said that the government will not assess the elections on the basis of the number of people who take part in them. In view of this, I would like to know what kind of criteria the government intends to adopt in determining whether the elections are a success or not?

Urban: As your question concerns the turnout, I can say that the government hopes that the turnout will be high, on a level that is in line with the new tasks and powers that people's councils have before them. If the majority of those who are entitled to vote take part, our appraisal of the turnout will be positive.

Krzysztof Bobinksi, FINANCIAL TIMES: Mr Minister, to return to the question of schools, the problem seems to be that the Polish state simply is not capable of providing the education that parents want, and some parents would like to finance schools for their children. Now why is the state not succeeding in this area, and why will it not allow parents to deal with this matter themselves? They are not protesting that the state is not performing its duty. They have simply decided to leave the state alone and want to do things themselves. Why is this impossible?

Urban: I talked about reservations concerning the idea of private schools based on money. And I agree with these reservations, which are very strongly linked with ideas that are part of the foundations of our system. However, this does not settle the whole question of the proposal. In addition, it is not true that the state is not discharging its educational responsibility toward young people. Over the last 40 years, our educational system has ensured social advancement for the majority of the population. There are grounds for misgivings about conditions and standards in some schools. I am talking about education on a broader scale. If someone wants to use money to increase a child's knowledge, then it is harder to find a better way of spending money, and everyone has the right to engage the services of a teacher and ensure that his child has a better education. However, what we are talking about in this context are certain fundamental matters that determine the social structure. In the country that you represent there are free state or local schools and private schools. In practice, the kind of school that one goes to in Britain determines whether one is later a worker or a good civil servant and nothing more, a sales assistant and nothing more, or whether one becomes a member of the country's technical, intellectual, material, and political elite. So, it is not a trivial matter whether the youth population is to be divided on the basis of their parents' wealth into those who have better or worse opportunities, the best opportunities or no opportunities at all, or whether we are to realize our system's goal of equality with respect to initial career opportunities, which is something that cannot depend on achieving equality of opportunity by moving downwards but on moving upwards, which is what we will strive to achieve.

Stanislaw Filipczak, PAP Foreign Service: Mr Minister, demands have recently appeared for the legalization of the National Union of Students. In 1981 the National Union of Students was a political organization of an extremist kind. It became famous for, among other things, paralyzing life in major colleges throughout almost the entire country with a sit-in strike that was being promoted everywhere on the weak pretext that the democratic election of one of the rectors of certain smaller college ought to be declared invalid, because he was a party scholar.

There are a few students who today, several years after that period, do not remember those events and are seeking to use the name National Union of Students. By doing so, they are failing to provide effective and sensible support for their efforts to democratize self-management and increase opportunities for students to organize themselves and influence college life.

The state authorities are assisting the expansion of self-management and the role of student self-management bodies in colleges. The creation of new student organizations and clubs and an expansion of forms of social, political, and educational activity will, to a large extent, depend on rectors and their assessments and decisions. The idea of academic parliaments has emerged, and it will be given concrete form. In a word, yes to the democratic aspirations displayed by students, and no to political extremism

Kay Withers, BALTIMORE SUN: Mr Minister, at a preelection meeting held last week in the first electoral district in Mokotow, voters asked why, although four persons sought nomination as candidates in the people's council elections, two names are to appear on the ballot paper, as the electoral code permits up to three people to run for a given seat. Many voters raised the question of what basis there was for eliminating so many potential candidates unnecessarily. However, they received no answer to this question. Voters then asked why two of the candidates were not present at the meeting. They were told that they had explained the reasons for their absence to the presidium. I stress that they explained the reasons for their absence not to voters but to the presidium. In the face of further pressure, the person chairing the meeting admitted that one of them was ill and the other was abroad. However, the chairman did not say how ill the sick candidate was and did not explain why the other candidate was abroad, although these are matters of great importance for voters in assessing candidates and making appropriate choices. My question is as follows: How can these secret machinations conducted behind closed doors be reconciled with your official goal of working openly and involving society in the democratization process?

Urban: Events and meetings connected with the elections are taking place in tens of thousands of places, and I do not know whether your description is accurate, but I can believe it, because reports in many places indicate that a whole range of irregularities, sometimes criminal ones, are taking place that run counter to the intentions of the organizers of the elections. All I can say in general terms is that if your description is accurate, then what you observed belongs in that category, but in the majority of electoral areas and districts, preelection procedures are not only being carried out in accordance with the principles concerning the proper treatment of voters, but that the rules concerning candidacies are being scrupulously followed. There are grounds for criticism, and there will be much criticism, because it concerns large processes.

Barbara Drozdz, ZYCIE WARSZAWY: I would like to ask whether it is true that Poland intends to buy several passenger aircraft made in the West?

Urban: No, we are not rich enough. However, there are plans to lease several Western-made aircraft on a long-term basis of 12 years, and, as far as I know, the transaction will shortly be finalized. From the point of view of effects, I would say that they are the same as if the aircraft were to be bought.

John Daniszewski, AP: Mr Minister, have the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD divided seats for these elections in roughly the same proportions as before, or has some change taken place, although I have been told that some social groups, for example nonparty people or young people are to obtain a greater share and a greater number of seats.

Urban: It is envisaged that the current elections will include a significantly higher number of nonparty people. Of course, this is not a reply to the question of the distribution of seats among the parties, but I cannot provide a reply. Besides, I do not have the authority to do so. The government is not organizing the elections. There will be a press conference before the elections, and please address this question to those who will be able to answer it. I do not know, I cannot answer your question.

Krzysztof Lewandowski, KURIER POLSKI: Mr Minister, AFP has reported that a Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman announced that Lech Walesa's application for a passport to visit Switzerland had been turned down. Is this true?

Urban: Citing a Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman, AFP reported from Warsaw on 11 June (this was repeated by other Western mass media organs) that a written request for a passport to go to Switzerland in connection with the International Labor Organization conference that was sent by Lech Walesa to the minister of foreign affairs had been rejected. What actually happened was that an assistant of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs press spokesman informed an AFP correspondent over the telephone that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs does not deal with such matters.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to Mr Lech Walesa stating the ministry has no authority in this matter. There are no grounds for considering the journey in question to be a business trip, or even less a diplomatic one. The appropriate body for issuing passports for private travel is the passport office at one's place of residence. I may add that, if Lech Walesa had intended to make a private trip or vacation abroad, there are grounds for supposing that he would have encountered no difficulties in obtaining a passport.

John Daniszewski, AP?: I only wanted to ask if you intend to meet with the press on the day of the elections? Urban: I suppose that this would be in keeping with custom and would be useful. I will; but I still do not know exactly when.

PZPR, ZSL Hold Joint Session

AU1406165188 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jun 88 pp 1, 3

["Communique" issued after joint session of the PZPR Politburo and ZSL Presidium in Warsaw on 7 June]

[Text] On 7 June at the latest, fifth joint session, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium appraised the implementation of the decisions adopted at the 11th Plenum of the Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee and the current situation in agriculture. Representatives of social and vocational agricultural organizations, as well as members of the government, took part in the meeting.

In recent years there has been an increase in agricultural output. Much construction work has been completed in the countryside on housing, farm buildings, land reclamation facilities, pipelines, roads, and other public facilities. Farms have been supplied with more tractors and many other pieces of agricultural machinery and equipment. The supply of foodstuffs has been restored to previous levels. This confirms the correctness of the principles of agricultural policy. It has freed initiative and encouraged efforts to increase output and modernize farms. It has increased the productive capacity of those branches of industry that supply the needs of agriculture and is promoting the growth of education, agricultural progress, and the expansion of exports.

Last year's decline in agricultural production—one of 5 percent—was caused by poor weather and economic and structural factors. Severe frosts resulted in the loss of millions of fruit trees; production of fruit and fruit products declined and animal production fell.

The economic factors included a rapid increase in the prices of nonagricultural commodities, a decline, when set against costs, in the profitability of production, irregular deliveries of supplies, and shortages of some production inputs.

It was stressed that the performance of agriculture depends largely on other branches of the economy. Shortcomings in the development of those branches of industry that supply agriculture and in processing and storage, as well as the poor agrarian structure, constitute a third group of reasons for last year's poor performance. It was stated that the high inflation rate has a negative impact on the current agricultural situation. The countryside's social and cultural infrastructure is still underdeveloped. This is being felt by women and young people in particular. Production and trade operations and public and administrative services are not tailored to meet the current requirements of the countryside. The mood among farmers is growing worse, because of a lack of rain, which gives rise to fears about this year's harvest.

The main feature of the sociopolitical situation in the countryside is normal work performance, although the many difficulties and problems that exist prompt critical opinions and suggestions. There is still a desire to increase production and the social involvement of farmers. By taking appropriate short- and long-term action we would not allow these attitudes to decline.

The PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Presidium recognized the productive work and commitment of individual farmers, state farm employees, agricultural cooperative employees, food economy employees, those employed in industrial enterprises that produce for agriculture, and all those who are contributing to progress in realizing the food program.

The PZPR Politburo and ZSL Presidium members were briefed on the work of farming circles and organizations. The movement enjoys all the necessary sociopolitical and legal conditions for the effective representation of the interests of individual farms and the expansion of the various types of services with which they received. The organization is proving to be increasingly effective in striving for progress and an improvement in living and working conditions in the countryside. Needs dictate and reform mechanisms facilitate the expansion of the activities of economic units belonging to farming circles.

A report was approved on the course of activity aimed at increasing efficiency in animal production and, in particular, the course approved by the government. It is essential to elaborate, along with agricultural and scientific institutions, forms of increasing animal production on small farms.

The PZPR Politburo and ZSL Presidium stressed the responsibility of consistently implementing the decisions adopted at the 11th plenum and the long-term decisions adopted in June of last year. As a result of the appraisal, the following decisions were adopted: 1) Accelerate the restructuring of the sector of the national economy that works to meet the needs of agriculture. Create appropriate conditions to compensate for delays in investment; this particularly applies to the chemical and engineering industries and certain branches of the food industry. Expenditure on investment must be increased so that National Socioeconomic Plan tasks are fully accomplished. The resources of the fund must be used for the restructuring of industry with a view to strengthening the capacity of the industries that work together to produce food. 2) Steps must be taken to ensure that supplies of production inputs are at least as high as set in the National Socioeconomic Plan. Material conditions should be created that will make it possible to exceed agricultural foodstuff production tasks. There must be greater equilibrium in the production input market, the quality of production inputs must be improved, and irregular deliveries must be eliminated. Efforts will be made to reduce and then eliminate disparities in deliveries to various regions of the country. 3) Work has to be stepped up on removing the restrictions inherent in the slow procedures for land rotation and the merger of plots of land. More favorable conditions have to be created for their fuller use, especially in regions in which soil is poor and the infrastructure is weak. This can be achieved by adapting financial, organizational, and supply mechanisms to suit the particular conditions that exist in individual regions. 4) Support for the expansion of the economic, social, and vocational activities of farming circles and the rural cooperative movement. These organizations should make better and more rapid use of the conditions created by the reform to improve the provision of services to farms by, among other things, the creation of small processing plants and service points with the use of farmers' capital as well. Farming circles and the rural cooperative movement should display more initiative in performing tasks that until now have been performed by the state administration. There should be an increase in the work of educational and advisory services regarding fuller use of the reserves and opportunities that reside in agriculture. These should reduce differences in production levels while farming conditions remain the same. It is deemed appropriate to conduct a review this year of the operation of the law on farmers' social and vocational organizations in communes and voivodships. 5) Assess the economic situation in agriculture and make decisions ensuring that this year there will be a 92:100 ratio between the incomes of the farming and non-farming sections of the population. 6) Conduct, in conjunction with the National Union of Farmers, Farming Circles and Organizations, the National Union of State Farms, and the Central Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, a far-reaching appraisal of the actual state of agriculture that takes into account the effects of dry weather. Undertake comprehensive action to limit the losses resulting from this. Increase supplies of nutritive feeds and other production inputs and provide credit assistance in regions where there has been no rain over a long period of time. 7) Use every available organizational, technical, and economic opportunity at the disposal of agricultural service units to conduct efficient harvests and fully utilize the crops harvested. Create conditions that will encourage schools, youth organizations, and the military to become involved in agricultural work.

It was stressed that PZPR and ZSL organizations and echelons must more resolutely support those who are active, enterprising, and engaged in solving the problems of agriculture and the countryside.

The PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Presidium call on the government and the members of the PZPR and ZSL working in political echelons, the administration, people's councils, and self-management bodies to fully implement the principles and decisions adopted at the 11th Joint Plenum.

The PZPR Politburo heard a report conveyed by a special envoy of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on the course and outcome of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Moscow.

The Politburo states that the visit and the talks indicate that a new, important step has been taken on the path leading to a radical reduction in strategic offensive weapons and cuts and reductions in other means of destruction. There is a greater likelihood of there being a turning-point in East-West relations that will represent a move toward constructive cooperation in solving—in a spirit of political realism—difficult global problems and creating a world that is liberated from the nuclear threat.

The Politburo stated that it believed that the outcome of the Moscow summit meeting would speed up negotiations on reducing armed forces and weapons, the creation of confidence-building measures, and peaceful cooperation in Europe. Poland is keenly interested in strengthening and enhancing the positive changes that are taking place in East-West relations.

The Politburo fully supports the Soviet-American treaties and agreements. They strengthen international peace and security, including that of Poland. The peace policy of the Soviet Union and the CPSU and Mikhail Gorbachev's personal involvement in this area enjoy the respect and recognition of Polish society.

The Politburo approved material on the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum, which will be devoted to party tasks in enhancing economic and political reforms and cadre advancement and will take place on 13 and 14 June.

The Politburo acquainted itself with information provide by the Warsaw party committee on the course of the public debate on the "Warsaw 2000 Report."

Problems Facing Economic Reform Examined

PM2006104888 Paris LE MONDE in French
17 Jun 88 pp 1,3

[Sylvie Kauffmann dispatch: "Polish Confusion"]

[Text] Warsaw—In Poland "you can say anything but you can do nothing." This view is not held by one of Solidarity's leaders but by Daniel Passent, one of the most prominent official Polish journalists, who writes for the weekly POLITYKA, in an attempt to illustrate one of the many paradoxes of the country's political situation: relative freedom of speech, an increasingly open and diversified press, with very active Catholic publications, and flourishing clandestine publishing houses—so successful that some officials mention their existence as an example of "pluralism"—and at the same time complete political deadlock, and an economic reform which is marking time and whose only visible results are the price increases.

"It is a relatively liberal but not a democratic regime," one Catholic journalist said. In short, according to the criteria now in force in Eastern Europe, it is glasnost without restructuring.

In Poland, this new combination, which Mr Gorbachev himself may not have expected, is having a dramatic effect on the morale of a population already burdened by an increasingly difficult daily life and even on the morale of the leadership which is scarcely even trying to conceal its impotence.

There is total confusion. "The opposition does not have enough clout to spark off a national crisis, but the government is not capable of taking a decisive initiative," Daniel Passent revealed. "The only logical and consistent thing the government has succeeded in doing in 7 years is to destroy Solidarity," according to Prof Bronislaw Geremek, a historian and one of Lech Walesa's main advisers. But, aside from the fact that it has not been completely successful, this attempt to crush the former independent trade union has had the effect of undermining the opposition's dynamism—a dynamism which has not been found in the government.

"Critical Mass" [subhead]

The result is that wherever you turn in Warsaw today, you have the impression of failure and impotence. The crisis in April and May, with serious but isolated strikes, Catholic mediation missions, thwarted by the tough tactics used by the Motorized Reserves of the Citizens' Militia, and Solidarity officials returning to stop a strike they did not call, merely increased the malaise. A month later both camps are still analyzing this violent "shock" to cite Tadeusz Mazowiecki, an opposition Catholic intellectual and a member of the mediation mission at the Gdansk shipyards. It is difficult to draw conclusions from these events and nobody is claiming victory. Some people see the authorities' lack of triumphalism as a positive sign, and others see it as an additional sign of their weakness. "The government was very frightened by those strikes and that is why it is not gloating," according to Stanislaw Stomma, a veteran moderate oppositionist and former deputy who has the Episcopate's ear, whereas Mr Mazowiecki thinks that "the government reacted in a reasonable way," particularly by releasing workers who had been arrested. "But this shock is a warning which the government must heed because it heralds a possible increase in problems."

There is still a "general crisis of confidence" for the silent majority, to cite a Catholic journalist: There is a crisis of confidence in Solidarity, which failed to extend the strike or turn it into a victory, in the government, which had to resort to its old methods, and in the church, whose mediation mission was thwarted by the authorities. "In fact," that journalist concluded, "nobody is now in control of the situation."

"Confidence" is a word frequently used by officials like government spokesman Jerzy Urban or Jerzy Malkowski, spokesman for the economic reform, who are not afraid of admitting that it is sorely lacking and that "the atmosphere is not good." It is true, Mr Malkowski admitted, that the success of the reform depends on Polish society's cooperation and that this is far from being won. "Statements must be followed by social and political changes. But we can only overcome this problem gradually. We cannot make any spectacular gestures, and change can only be the result of a series of actions in the various economic, political, and ideological spheres...." This is what Mr Malkowski calls "the critical mass," the grouping of an adequate number of elements "to move in the right direction." When? "At the end of the year," he hopes. "The tragic thing about this year is that it is such an important year and yet there are so few visible results...."

Anxious to revive the economic reform at a time when Warsaw taxi drivers have refrained from altering their meters in line with the price increase and have merely put up a notice "multiply by..." (by five at present), General Wojciech Jaruzelski has just carried out a partial reshuffle of the PZPR leadership, introducing Wladyslaw Baka, a high-powered economist, and giving greater responsibility to people regarded as reformists, like Mr Rakowski and Mr Ciosek. But there have been none of the eagerly awaited "spectacular gestures" and no political initiatives likely to break the deadlock. This is a concept of reform which confirms the suspicions of some intellectuals that the government is trying to create a system in Poland with a relatively liberal economy which is as efficient as possible accompanied by a tough political regime similar to that of South Korea or Spain under Franco.

To achieve that, the government, which is almost unanimously regarded as "weak and confused," must be strengthened, must abandon its ultraconservatism, and resume the initiative which it lost during the crisis in

April and May. Despite probably deliberate rumors about the PZPR first secretary moving to other duties, in accordance with the "Hungarian model," few observers think that 65-year old Gen Jaruzelski is threatened. "Not yet," some say, especially since there are few candidates to succeed him. Indeed, the 15 June reshuffle gives him an even more homogeneous Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat, in which he is surrounded by allies. But no truly political figure is emerging. "Jaruzelski is a soldier," a Western diplomat commented. "He knows how to maintain law and order, but he has no political imagination."

Adam Michnik, one of Solidarity's ideologues, put forward two possibilities—"a social explosion or an explosion in the Central Committee," and he deplores the fact that there is no sufficiently strong reforming faction in Poland, as there is in Hungary and the USSR, to give an impetus within the party. There was certainly a hope that this would happen last fall—a hope raised by the circulation of party documents containing proposals for political reforms.

"Even I believed it," Jacek Kuron, another Solidarity theoretician, said with a smile. But the repudiation of the government in the November referendum curbed these attempts and nothing has since been done in the political sphere. The plan to reform the law on associations, which is potentially crucial, is still, Mr Urban himself admits, "at the preliminary stage: The bill is being drafted." The possibility of the opposition putting forward candidates in the local elections on 19 June was no more than an empty hope, and Solidarity eventually called on people to boycott the election. "Too late and too little" is the verdict given by Mr Stomma on the government's few gestures, although he describes himself as an "incorrigible optimist."

In Jacek Kuron's view, "it is the government faction's paralysis which is causing the deadlock." It can be broken by a combination of three factors: "Social pressure, the changes in the USSR—which wants a calm situation in Poland—and the action of pro-reform forces within the government." "The more the initiative for change comes from society, the more violent and difficult it will be."

At the heart of all the questions, of course, is the question of social and political pluralism—the stumbling block of the whole Polish debate. "The question has been raised again: Can the Polish problem be solved by avoiding the essential issue?" Mr Mazowiecki asked. Mr Passent picks out two forms of pluralism: The "realistic" form, as seen by the government, which wants to involve the church and some prominent moderates in it, and "extremist pluralism" which Solidarity advocates. "Unfortunately," he pointed out, "neither of the two is working." Mr Urban does not leave room for any hope of progress in that sphere.

What now? The usual Moscow argument is being used: "We must wait and see what happens at the CPSU conference at the end of June...."

Paradoxically, this argument is being put forward by the opposition and the government. But, Daniel Passent warns, "the stronger the wind of liberalism blowing from Moscow, the more oppositionists here will think that anything is possible. They are wrong. Gorbachev does not want to lose both Afghanistan and Poland."

Solidarity's 'Demands,' Future Assessed

PM2106141288 Paris LE MONDE in French
21 Jun 88 p 3

[Sylvie Kauffmann dispatch: "Solidarity's Impossible Mission"]

[Text] Krakow—The two management buildings on either side of the giant letters "Huta Lenina" (Lenin Steelworks), Stalinist fortresses with heavy gates, symbolize the ambition of the Polish leadership when it had this iron and steel complex constructed just outside old Krakow in the early fifties: The aim was to create a proletarian counterweight to this stronghold of the Catholic intelligentsia which was a hotbed of "reaction." Today, the Nowa Huta steelworks' chimneys no longer merely spit out huge columns of reddish and grayish smoke which poisons Krakow's population and erodes its historical monuments to an alarming degree. With its 32,000 workers, spread over 25 square km, its apartment blocks with their flaking walls, its new churches with their fighting priests, the huge complex has become as sensitive a point as the Gdansk shipyards for Polish society since 1980.

Here people are so weary of their daily problems that they readily approach foreigners waiting in line for a mythical taxi or outside the poorly stocked window of a food store and explain their problems, like one old man who showed us the holes in his jacket and explained that he had to live on the equivalent of 25 dollars per month....

Nowa Huta trembled again 6 weeks ago: An unofficial strike spread to almost half of the workers before being suddenly crushed by the forces of law and order just when a Catholic mediation mission, with the government's approval, was trying to negotiate. Paradoxically, the local Solidarity officials say, this episode had the effect of giving a second wind to the dissolved trade union, which has even launched a membership campaign in Nowa Huta, with cards being distributed. Solidarity, they say, is paying the strikers for the days on which they were on strike, and the strike committee has been turned into an organization committee which was immediately received by Krakow Archbishop Monsignor Macharski. On 31 May, the management was forced to reinstate Andrzej Szewczuwaniec, the head of the strike committee, who had been fired. "A fundamental qualitative change is now under way for Solidarity," Jan Rakita, a lawyer for the independent trade union in Nowa Huta, thinks. "Before the strike," he said, "there was a clandestine structure which grouped an elite but had no support among the members. Solidarity is now recruiting as a trade union and has a group of officials equipped with new mandates, whereas the 1980-1981 mandates (the period in which the trade union was legal—LE MONDE editor's note) were rather out of date." These officials are likely to be used very soon because, according to Solidarity representatives, the situation in the steelworks is still very tense.

But, they admit, this Solidarity "revival" is still limited. "Solidarity has three bridgeheads in the country—Nowa Huta, Gdansk, and Ursus (Warsaw)—and that is not many," Jan Rakita pointed out. "The great problem is how to extend the movement."

Since martial law was introduced (13 December 1981) and since the 1986 amnesty, the appearance of the Polish opposition has changed. Leszek Maleszka, another oppositionist in Krakow, now sees three clear factions in it: The "realists," foremost among whom he places the Episcopate, which thinks that the authorities are really trying to introduce reforms; the "radicals," who think that communism cannot be reformed (the Confederation for an Independent Poland or the fighting wing of Solidarity); and the "reformists," who think that the communist system can be changed under pressure—they form Solidarity's ideological core. This is also very similar to the view which Adam Michnik, historian and adviser to the trade union, has of the opposition. The "new opposition," which emerged last year through some liberal intellectuals, has not succeeded in making a breakthrough for lack of prominent leaders or their own impetus. Indeed, 8 years after the birth of the first independent trade union in the Eastern bloc, the major figures of the Polish opposition remain the same. "The main one, at least as a symbol, is still Lech Walesa," the Gdansk electrician who became the trade union's chairman, according to Stanislaw Stomma, a former Catholic deputy and a "realist" intellectual.

A New Chapter [subhead]

Solidarity's former leadership is well aware that it no longer leads a mass movement like the one which could boast 10 million members in 1980. The strikes in April and May, which Solidarity joined after they had started, demonstrated that mobilization was far from being general. "This is a new chapter for the trade union," a Catholic intellectual commented, "the chapter opened by martial law is now closed. There is now a structural problem: People do not care about Solidarity's national leadership, aside from a few prominent people like Walesa and Frasyniuk."

Prof Bronislaw Geremek, one of Lech Walesa's valued advisers, admitted that Solidarity no longer has such strong support in the enterprises. In addition, he mentioned the problem of the younger generation who are becoming more radical, as was seen in Gdansk in May. "Some 1.5 million workers have come onto the labor market since martial law was introduced," he explained. "We did not know how they would behave. Many joined the official trade union (the OPZZ) without even knowing what it represented. We now know that this generation is turbulent and very radical. They do not like what Solidarity is proposing—compromise and dialogue...." This observation, Mr Geremek thinks, gives the independent trade union an "impossible mission": to safeguard its traditional philosophy of seeking dialogue and of self-control without losing contact with the young people. For Solidarity, "the only possible language is that of demands. But what demands? Should they be economic or political? We think that we must make a joint effort for the economy which is constantly deteriorating. But this raises a key problem—the problem of the social partner and its recognition by the government."

Marian Jurczyk, a former member of Solidarity's national leadership, pointed out that the trade union is having to face less spectacular but terribly effective methods of repression. "Despite the end of martial law," he remarked, "Poland still has a more repressive system than it had under Gierek (General Jaruzelski's predecessor as PZPR leader from 1970 to 1980)." Mr Jurczyk is proposing that Solidarity should be more concerned with ecological and pacifist demands on which other pressure groups are able to mobilize people more effectively and even to obtain satisfaction, as was recently the case with regard to the oath of allegiance taken by military conscripts.

Sitting at a low table covered with Soviet newspapers and magazines, which he devours as avidly as the most fervent advocates of glasnost, Adam Michnik also admitted that Solidarity must find new methods of taking action. He thinks that the new situation created in the USSR by Mikhail Gorbachev can, if it is confirmed, produce favorable conditions for a change in Poland. Lech Walesa is talking of nothing but "reform": "We do not want strikes and more strikes. What we urgently need is reforms," he said. In an interview published by L'UNITA, the Italian Communist Party organ, in February, he added that economic and trade union pluralism were "very urgently needed. Political pluralism can wait a while."

The authorities, frightened by the idea that the more people have the more they want, are trying to persuade the church and the more moderate oppositionists to join a vague "national accord," without completely excluding Solidarity leaders, as was shown by the saga of secret contacts and abortive meetings for several weeks before the strikes in April and May. "This is a typical Polish situation," Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a Catholic intellectual and Solidarity adviser, who is accustomed to this turbulent relationship, said calmly. "They do not completely close the door but there is deadlock. That has been the situation for 7 years."

Grave Said To Hold French World War II Victims

AU2206075588 Paris AFP in English
0219 GMT 22 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 22 (AFP)—A common grave discovered in Poland two years ago in all probability held the bodies of 50 French prisoners of war butchered by the Nazis in World War Two, the Warsaw evening paper EXPRESS WIECZORNY reported Tuesday.

Workmen discovered the grave at Nowa Rozanka, near Ketrzyn in what was Eastern Prussia, where Hitler set up his headquarters for the Russian front in 1941.

Polish war crimes experts have found a witness who testified that the corpses were French, the paper said.

The witness, named only as Regina B., told researchers: "Towards the end of May 1945 I arrived in Nowa Rozanka. The village was deserted. My husband, who was a military policeman, and I set up home in an abandoned house. Nearby there was a hut. It was giving off a horrible smell.

"We went to have a look. What we saw was abominable: several decaying human bodies. There were holes in the foreheads, bullet holes. The bodies were in French uniform with identity tags in French. My husband and I buried them near the hut. There were 50 bodies."

But the paper expressed some reservations about the "not entirely convincing" testimony, adding that investigations were continuing.

Orzechowski Conducts Official Visit to Denmark

LD1506213988 Warsaw PAP in English
1938 GMT 15 Jun 88

(By PAP Correspondent Tomasz Walat)

[Text] Copenhagen, June 15—Seven months after Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs Uffe Ellemann-Jensen left Poland, the prompt return visit to Denmark by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski proves that both countries attach great weight and importance to consolidation of good-neighbourly relations.

During talks here, much attention was paid to development of bilateral relations. The new international situation opens better opportunities to this end, and both Poland and Denmark declare readiness to make use of them.

Dialogue, it was stressed, should be developed at various levels, starting with international contacts and progressing towards cooperation between public organizations, towns, creative associations, academies of science, and the like. Specific domains were named in which particular possibilities for collaboration exist, such as agriculture, construction, education, environment protection as well as science and culture.

Talks between the two ministers focused also upon relations between the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). Poland's relations with the EEC were discussed in the light of the forthcoming signing of a declaration on cooperation between the two economic organizations.

The talks were another opportunity to present standpoints of the two countries upon international situation and upon possibilities to effect further improvement in it.

Satisfaction was expressed at the animation of economic cooperation between the two countries, but it was observed that it did not match respective potentials of each of the sides. Minister Orzechowski expressed a hope that implementation of the second stage of economic reforms in Poland would enhance the interest on the part of Danish companies in cooperation with Poland.

However, return to normal financial and credit relations would be a significant stimulus of animation.

Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen entertained Marian Orzechowski to a dinner in his honour. Both ministers delivered speeches.

Gives Speech at Dinner

LD1706233988 Warsaw PAP in English
1859 GMT 15 Jun 88

["Orzechowski's Speech at Dinner in Copenhagen" (Abridged)—PAP headline]

[Text] Copenhagen, June 15—In recent times we have witnessed the shaping of positive tendencies in the international situation. The whole world welcomed with satisfaction the Soviet-U.S. agreement on elimination of intermediate and shorter-range missiles. The latest Gorbachev-Reagan meeting made chances for the signing of an agreement on reduction of strategic offensive arms more real. We hope that the summit will also result in the acceleration of work on conventional disarmament. We, Poles, are particularly interested in this, said Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski.

However, super powers alone will not secure peace. Medium-size and small states, including Poland and Denmark, can and should contribute to the process of detente, confidence building and development of cooperation between nations. We would like our countries, situated in the neuralgic point of Europe, to become an example of good neighbourly cooperation between states representing different socio-economic systems and belonging to separate political-military groupings.

One should fight opinions, voiced by some milieus, that only expansion of armaments guarantees security. This is a completely erroneous viewpoint. In our opinion, at present the only way to ensure security to all states is disarmament. The concept of security through disarmament, confidence building and cooperation constitutes a basis of all our practical activities on the international arena.

It is these premises that were foundations for our peace initiatives included in the Jaruzelski Plan. Our proposal maintains its open character. We are ready to dialogue [as received] with all the states concerned. Our constant wish is that the process of detente and cooperation between nations should become a lasting element of international relations.

As close Baltic neighbours, we are united by many issues. We confirm interest in development of cooperation with Denmark in all domains.

Addressed by Counterpart

LD1706234288 Warsaw PAP in English 1909 GMT 15 Jun 88

["Uffe Ellemann-Jensen's Speech (Abridged)—PAP headline]

[Text] Copenhagen, June 15—Our countries are separated by the Baltic but the Baltic also united us, said Denmark's Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen.

We are meeting during the period when greater progress has been made in East-West relations than over many previous years. The highlight of these developments was the summit meeting between leaders of the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Both leaders' regular meetings contribute to the growing understanding. All this seems to open prospects for the creation of the foundations of more constructive and stable East-West relations. We should use these possibilities in Europe and wherever it is possible. At the same time, certainly, we should not excessively arouse expectations for the "prompt settlement of fundamental problems." It is a process which needs time. It is a process on which we must work together with all our might. This lies in the national interest of all states, in the interest of Europe.

We also spoke about development of our bilateral relations which could be more positive from our point of view. We believe a constant and more balanced increase in our turnover to be an important determinant of our relations. We are trade partners. I hope that this will be kept in mind when it comes to the realization of a World Bank project in Poland.

Concludes Talks, Returns

LD1606222188 Warsaw PAP in English 1800 GMT 16 Jun 88

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Copenhagen, June 16—Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, now on an official visit to Denmark, was received by Danish Premier Poul Schluter today. Both sides exchanged opinions on the international situation and prospects for its development, particularly after the Moscow summit and the coming of the INF Treaty into force. They paid much attention to the situation in Europe and the role that both countries can play in shaping it. Relations between the two countries develop well, in keeping with tradition and the interests of Poland and Denmark.

Next, Minister Orzechowski met President of the Folketing Svend Jakobsen to discuss possibilities and prospects for the development of cooperation between parliaments of both countries and its role in boosting bilateral relations. They reviewed also the initiative to bring about a meeting of speakers of parliaments of countries of Europe, the U.S. and Canada in Warsaw. The two expressed an opinion that such a meeting would have a great significance for bilateral relations.

Poland's foreign minister met also journalists at Christiansborg, the headquarters of the Danish Government and parliament. He presented the resutls of his visit, stressing that it provided an opportunity to present Poland's stand on key questions of peace and contributed to a better understanding of the situation in Poland.

Orzechowski voiced satisfaction at the course of the visit and stressed that it was a sign of the Polish-Danish dialogue resumed by Uffe Ellemann-Jensen's last year visit to Poland, Polish-Danish relations are traditionally good. We are interested in that they should develop harmoniously in all areas. We are for enriching dialogue going on between us. The time is finally ripe for this dialogue to be elevated to a higher level. The Danish premier's last visit to Poland was paid in 1976 and since then only visits by foreign ministers have been exchanged, Orzechowski said.

Next, he pointed to the possibilities of developing economic cooperation. The meetings here showed that there was a conviction here that good bargains could be struck with Poland, he said.

A joint conviction is getting consolidated in a new international climate that small and medium-sized states, such as Poland and Denmark, can play an important role in building durable structure of security on our continent. Security and cooperation to promote disarmament cannot be limited to the activeness of big powers, stressed Orzechowski. We are the advocates of security through disarmament. This is expressed by Poland's forwarding of the Wojciech Jaruzelski Plan. We think that the concept of the development of armaments, modernization of the existing arsenal leads nowhere. Against this background, we value the stand of Denmark with its moderation and pragmatism and not absolutizing nuclear weapons in the defence system. Poland's difficutl socio-economic situation inclines us even more to pursue a policy of assigning the ever greater part of means earmarked to defence to the country's development, the minister said.

As for economic cooperation, there are now a number of concrete projects of Danish enterprises' joining in implementing plans for Poland's economic development. Expressed was the intention of participation by Danish firms to modernize Polish cement industry and building modec ocean-going ships. Often, the only obstacle to implementing these projects are financial-credit questions. I believe, however, that the sense of good bargain in cooperation with Poland will enable Danish firms to overcome these obstacles, Orzechowski said.

At the end of his visit to Denmark, Orzechowski had an opportunity to discuss concrete plans for economic cooperation during a meeting with the management of the F.L. Smidth Danish firm well-known in Poland. Today, this is a multi-branch concern that took part in building many Polish cement plants in the past.

Tonight, Orzechowski returned home.

Leaders' Public Appearances 7-14 Jun

AU1706161088 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 8 through 15 June reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the PPR State Council, met members of the SD Sociopolitical Journalists Club on 8 June in Warsaw. (9 Jun, p 5)

Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the PPR State Council, bestowed labor awards on shipyard workers in Szczecin on 11 June. (13 Jun, p 2)

Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Politburo candidate member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, chaired a conference of voivodship committee agriculture secretaries held in Warsaw on 10 June. (11-12 Jun, p 2)

Alfred Miodowicz, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the OPZZ, received a Soviet trade union delegation headed by Vladimir Sergeyev, chief of the Relations with Trade Unions in Socialist Countries Department, in Warsaw on 10 June. (11-12 Jun, p 2)

Gabriela Rembisz, PZPR Politburo, attended a special session of the people's council in Swarzedz, Poznan Voivodship, to mark a local anniversary on 11 June. (13 Jun, p 2)

Ceausescu Receives USSR's Kulikov, Gribkov

AU2106174088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1729 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/6/1988—On Tuesday, June 21, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the marshal of the Soviet Union, V.G. Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty participating states, and Army Gen. A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, who paid a visit to Romania.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed, on behalf of the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, a cordial salute as well as best wishes of success in his entire party and state activity.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed Mikhail Gorbachev his salute and best wishes of success in his entire activity.

On the occasion an interview took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

The interview was attended by Col.-Gen. Vasile Milea, minister of national defence, and Maj.-Gen. Stefan Gusa, first deputy minister of national defence and chief of staff.

Iran's Velayati, Political Delegation Arrive

Met by Totu

LD2106145688 Tehran IRNA in English 1025 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 21, IRNA—Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati heading a political delegation arrived in Bucharest Monday evening and was welcomed at the airport by his Romanian counterpart Ioan Totu and other Romanian officials.

During the first round of their talks in Bucharest, the Romanian minister called for further expansion of economic and political relations between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Velayati in response thanked his host for the warm welcome accorded him and said that Iran-Romania relations had broadened considerably after the victory of the Islamic revolution.

Later, members of the Iranian delegation were guests at a luncheon given in their honour by the Romanian foreign minister.

Velayati left Tehran for Bucharest Monday morning on an official four-day visit at the invitation of his Romanian counterpart. He is to hold talks with Romanian officials on expansion of Tehran-Bucharest relations and Iran-Romania cooperation in the international scene.

Talks Open

LD2106164988 Tehran IRNA in English 1526 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 21, IRNA—Mutual relations and international issues were discussed in a meeting between visiting Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and his Romanian counterpart Ioan Totu in Bucharest today.

In the meeting Totu referring to disarmament talks between the superpowers, said concrete steps should be taken towards disarmament because he added so far little efforts have been made in this regard.

On the issue of chemical weapons Totu stressed on the need for an international initiative against manufacture, transfer and deployment of these deadly arms and said "danger of chemical warfare now looms more larger than nuclear weapons".

On tension created by foreign forces in the Persian Gulf Totu said his country has repeatedly and explicitly condemned presence of foreign fleets in the waterway. "If U.S. and others were not present in the Persian Gulf, the situation would have been different than what it is now."

In reply Velayati explained developments in the Iraqi-imposed war and made it clear that the Iraqi regime must be identified as the aggressor party and punished accordingly.

The Iranian people, Velayati said, will continue to resist against U.S. presence and its criminal acts in the Persian Gulf, and will never give in to pressure.

He also explained the support Baghdad receives from certain regional states, including the vast political and financial aid provided by the Hejaz regime, who Velayati said last year cold-bloodedly martyred pilgrims during the Hajj ceremony.

Elsewhere, Velayati commenting on world disarmament pointed out the dangers of chemical warfare citing the Iraqi regime's March 18 toxic bombardment of Halabjah as an example. He regretted that some countries by sacrificing humanitarian issues on the altar of short-sighted political consideration, have deliberately turned a blind eye to the Iraqi regime's mounting crimes.

Other issues the two sides discussed in their meeting included withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, mass uprisings in occupied Palestine and Lebanon as well as issues relevant to the Balkan states.

Velayati leading a delegation arrived in Bucharest Monday night on a four-day visit.

Received by Ceausescu

AU2106184788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/6/1988—On Tuesday, June 21, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is paying a vist to Romania.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a warm salute on behalf of the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

The Romanian head of state thanked and conveyed the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran a salute and the best wishes.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the links of collaboration between Romania and Iran and on existing possibilities of further developing those ties on the economic, technical and scientific planes, as well as in other areas of activity, in consideration of the two countries' potential and of the experience acquired in bilateral cooperation.

Aspects of the world political life were also approached, special attention being paid to the cessation of the arms race, the achievement of a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order. Stress was laid on the significance of a peaceful settlement of all conflicts in various parts of the world.

In that framework, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the need for an undelayed end to the war between Iran and Iraq and for the negotiated settlement of the conflict, which would enable the two countries to place their forces in the service of their socioeconomic development, to make a growing contribution to the resolution of the complex questions facing mankind.

The interview was attended by Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs.

Anniversary of Treaty With Mongolia Marked

AU1706131088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1052 GMT 17 Jun 88

["Romanian-Mongolian Relations of Friendship and Many-Sided Cooperation"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] It is five years, on 17 June, since the signing in Bucharest of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic. Meeting the fundamental interests of the two peoples, the treaty plays an important role in the development of the Romanian-Mongolian ties, set on the principles of comradely mutual assistance, international solidarity, respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, mutual advantage, noninterference in domestic affairs.

A decisive role in the continuous development of these links was played by the top-level meetings and talks, in Bucharest and Ulaanbaatar, in 1966, 1971, 1983 and 1988, the documents concluded on those occasions, the accords covenanted being decisive for the stimulation and intensification of the mutually advantageous cooperation, for its steady deepening.

The Romanian-Mongolian economic relations witness continuous growth on the basis of the accord on goods exchanges and payments for 1986-1990. Romania exports to Mongolia chemical products, furniture, various equipment, consumer goods and imports products specific to that country's economy. Economic cooperation materialized in the building of a large furniture and cardboard combine, the extension of a knitwear factory, of other units of the Mongolian light industry. On the basis of the accord on technical and scientific cooperation, Romania granted technical assistance and trained cadres, delivered instruments for scientific research laboratories.

The productive talks and understandings reached during the recent summit meeting occasioned by the official goodwill visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Mongolia opened new prospects to the expansion and consolidation of the cooperation between the two countries and peoples. Emphasizing the positive results which have been obtained up to now in the economic-commercial and technical-scientific collaboration, it was agreed that sustained efforts should be done for the continuous growth of commercial exchanges, the achievement of cooperation in production on stable, long and mutually advantageous bases. In this context emphasis was placed on the importance of implementing the provisions in the long-term programme on the development of economic and technical-scientific collaboration until the year 2000, for the further deepening and expansion of the Romanian-Mongolian collaboration. The two countries also develop their collaboration within CMEA, working for the perfectioning of this organization's activity and for the growing of its efficiency. The relations are also developing in the fields of science, culture, education, press and sports.

Restating its deep satisfaction for the durable relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between Romania and Mongolia, the Romanian people expresses its belief that these ties will develop even more powerfully, in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the progress of socialist construction, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Ceausescu Telegrams Batmonh

AU2006104488 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jun 88 p 5

[Telegram by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, on the fifth anniversary of the Romanian-Mongolian Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation]

[Text] To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the Mongolian People Republic, Ulaanbaatar.

On the fifth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic, I take particular pleasure in extending most heartfelt congratulations and warm comradely greetings to you, the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium, and the friendly Mongolian people, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Romanian people, and myself personally.

Meeting the basic interests of our peoples, the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic, signed in 1983, is playing an important role in developing and expanding relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our peoples and countries. The talks and fruitful understandings jointly reached during our recent meeting in Ulaanbaatar have opened up new prospects for further expanding and consolidating cooperation between our parties, nations, and countries.

On the anniversary of this outstanding event in the chronicle of Romanian-Mongolian relations, I extend to you, esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, and all the friendly Mongolian people wishes for new and important success in implementing the 19th MPRP Congress decisions and building the socialist society in your fatherland.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

Batmonh's Message to Ceausescu

AU2006111288 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jun 88 p 5

[Telegram by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, to President Nicolae Ceausescu on the fifth anniversary of the Romanian-Mongolian Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania,

Dear Comrade Ceausescu,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and all the Mongolian people, I extend most cordial congratulations to you, and through you to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and Government of the SR of Romania, and the fraternal Romanian people, on the fifth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the SR of Romania.

The signing of this historic document has opened up a new page in the history of bilateral relations between our two countries and laid a durable foundation for further expanding comprehensive cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the SR of Romania.

We are convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPRP and RCP and between the Mongolian People's Republic and the SR of Romania, which were given new impetus by your recent visit to our country, will ceaselessly develop and expand in the future, too, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

On this remarkable day, I wholeheartedly wish you, dear Comrade Ceausescu, and the Romanian people new and great successes in implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions.

Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic.

CAR Parliamentary Delegation Continues Visit

Speaker Received by Ministers

AB1606073488 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Yesterday, 14 June 1988, the speaker of the National Assembly, Maurice Methot, was received by the Romanian minister of foreign affairs and the minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. The meeting centered mainly on the strengthening of cooperation agreements, and the new perspectives for friendly relations between the Central African Republic and Romania. [Words indistinct] perfect similarity in their views on South-South cooperation.

In order to see the socioeconomic achievements of Romania, Maurice Methot and his delegation visited the interior of Romania. Also included in the program of the National Assembly speaker were talks with the president of the committee of the People's Council of the [name indistinct] Department, and a tour of the state agricultural farm. The delegation also visited the Galati textile factory, and toured [name indistinct]. In the evening, at [name indistinct], a dinner was held in honor of the visiting parliamentary delegation.

Discussion With Giosan

AU1706175288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1629 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/6/1988—On Friday, June 17, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, met with the parliamentary delegation of the Central African Republic, led by Maurice Metho, president of the National Assembly.

Emphasis was placed on the fine links of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the Central African Republic, on the contribution the two legislative forums can make to the further development of bilateral ties, to the diversification of cooperation in areas of mutual interest.

The role and contribution were also underscored of the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries to the peoples' general effort for the establishment of a climate of peace and security in the world.

Received by Ceausescu

AU1706185188 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/6/1988—Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Friday, 17 June, a parliamentary delegation of the Central African Republic led by Maurice Metho, president of the National Assembly, now on a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The chief delegate handed over a message of friendship to President Nicolae Ceausescu and conveyed him wishes of good health and personal happiness from the president of the Central African Republic, Andre Kolingba.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed President Andre Kolingba warm greetings and best wishes of success in his activity, of peace and progress for the Central African people.

During the interview reference was made to the possibilities of boosting collaboration between Romania and the Central African Republic in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other spheres with emphasis on the important role incumbent on the two countries' parliaments in consolidating the Romanian-Central African cooperation both bilaterally and internationally.

A number of aspects of the current world situation were also approached, stress being laid on the need for the joint action of peoples, of the progressive and democratic forces everywhere to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, to end the states of tension and conflict existing in various parts of the world.

The significance was underscored of finding a global solution to the questions related to underdevelopment, and the building of a new international economic order apt to help a faster progress of all countries, and especially of the lagging ones.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania.

Parliamentarians Depart

AU1806132088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1038 GMT 18 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/06/1988—A parliamentary delegation from the Central African Republic led by Maurice Methot, chairman of the National Assembly, who paid a visit to Romania, as guests of the Grand National Assembly, left Bucharest on Saturday.

Upon departure, the guests were seen off by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

While in Romania, the Central African parliamentarians visited industrial and farm units, social, cultural establishments in Bucharest, Ploiesti and Sinaia and had interviews with members of the Prahova County People's Council's Executive Committee.

Ceausescu Receives Mozambique Envoy's Credentials

AU1706184888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/6/1988—On 17 June President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received Goncalves Rafael Guiliche Sengo [name as received] who presented his letters of credence as ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique to Romania.

Handing over his credentials, ambassador Goncalves Rafael Guiliche Sengo conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian people and Government a warm salute from Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, president of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique.

In his address on the occasion the ambassador points to the links of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian and Mozambican peoples united in the fight for the safeguarding of peace, for freedom independence and progress. He also underscores the belief that these ties will continue to develop according to the possibilities and resources available in the two countries.

Receiving the letters of credence, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed President Joaquim Alberto Chissano a warm comradely salute as well as best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of peace, progress and prosperity for the friendly Mozambican people. In his address of reply the Romanian head of state highlights that good relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation, established ever since the Mozambican people's fight for national liberation, develop between the two countries, parties and peoples. He emphasizes the major role of the summit meetings and talks in the growth of these relations. Believing that there are multiple possibilities to intensify relations between Romania and Mozambique, more particularly on an economic plane, the Romanian president underscores the need for the consolidation of their cooperation in the international arena, and their growing contribution to a just, equitable solution to the complex problems of our days.

President Nicolae Ceausescu wished the Mozambican ambassador success in fulfilling his mission and assured him of the support of the State Council, the government and of his own.

The credentials presentation ceremony and the talks held on the occasion were attended by Foreign Minister Ioan Totu and Dumitru Apostoiu, presidential and State Council secretary.

Romanian-Syrian Economic Commission Meets
AU2206121188 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1126 GMT 22 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/06/1988—The 8th session of the Romanian-Syrian Joint Government Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Cooperation started in Bucharest, on June 22.

The two delegations, headed by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, and Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, analyze in the spirit of the understandings reached at top level, the way the resolutions of the previous sessions were implemented, the current stage of the bilateral economic relations, new actions and measures meant to help the further development of the Romanian-Syrian collaboration and cooperation in domains of mutual interest, to increasing and diversifying the bilateral goods exchanges.

Daily Criticises SDI Program, Arms Race in Space
AU1806132788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1027 GMT 18 Jun 88

["Demilitarization of Space—an Imperative of Peace and Security Worldwide"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/06/1988—The arms race is increasingly tending toward a cosmic dimension, SCINTEIA points out in a commentary which says that this creates a new situation with multiple harmful aspects. First, space militarization is a growing threat to peace, as the arms race in space requires new more sophisticated technologies, takes away from civil research important material resources and scientific forces, to the detriment of a peaceful development. And their huge costs bring about a sharp rise in military spending.

Hence, it is but natural, the paper shows, that as part of Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's comprehensive considerations and proposals at the current special session on disarmament of UN General Assembly, space demilitarization holds a special place, as no realistic disarmament programme can ignore this new and undesirable fact. Outer space, the commentary points out, is owned by no state, but it is a common asset of all states and nations. The interests of nations require no measures for its use to military purposes, but actions to extend research to unravel the secrets of universe. The Romanian proposals refer to an international treaty for the utilization of space to peaceful purposes only, for the benefit of the entire mankind and the renunciation of its use to military purposes.

Criticizing the American space militarization programme (SDI), dubbed "star wars", the Romanian paper warns that there can be no efficient antinuclear defense on earth or space. Although presented as an exclusively defensive project, this system runs counter to the provisions in the ABM treaty (1972), and the insistence to carry it out may compromise the conclusion of the accord reducing nuclear strategic arms by 50 per cent so much cherished. The paper terms SDI project as absurd warning that the military utilization of space is a very grave threat not only to mankind's existence, but also to the ecologic balance, and an immediate end should be put to like abusive uses. To this effect Romania specifically suggests that the launching of satellites and other objects into space should be made under strict legal regulations.

Balan Appointed Chairman of State Planning Committee
AU2106065888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0632 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/6/1988—Under presidential decree Radu Balan was appointed chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Ceausescu Visits Olt, Teleorman, Giurgiu Counties
AU1606182788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/6/1988—RCP general secretary, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to industrial and farming units in the south of the country on Thursday, 16 June.

The axle and bogie manufacturing enterprise of Bals, a unit representative for the Romanian rolling stock industry staffed with almost 8,000 workers, and the state farming unit of Redea, Olt County, as well as the producer cooperative farms of Purani, Teleorman County, and of Calugareni, Giurgiu County, were seen round.

In the town of Bals, President Nicolae Ceausescu analysed together with the managerial staff, with experts and workers the way in which production activities are carried on just as aspects related to the technical equipment of the enterprise and the quality of the products turned out. During his meeting with members of the working people's council and of the party committee of the enterprise, President Nicolae Ceausescu noted that the Bals unit was well equipped, which provides the possibility of obtaining superior results. He asked the managerial staff and experts to take adequate measures for the elimination of existing shortfalls and negative states of affairs, for the efficient use of equipment and production capacities, and for a growing quality of products.

In the farming units visited, a survey was made of the stage in barley harvesting and of the measures taken to harvest wheat crops in time and without losses, and to properly tend hoed crops.

Delegates Take Part in Army LCY Conference

JNA Official Comments

LD2006144088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG)—The conference of the LC Organisation of the JNA [Yugoslav People's Army] is being held in a complex social situation characterized by increasingly impudent attacks on the conception of an all-people's defense and the JNA. After the detention of Jansa and others, the attacks have taken on unprecedented proportions in our political and legal life. Major General Nebojsa Tica, secretary of the Presidium of the LC organization of the JNA, stressed this today in talks with journalists on the eve of tommorrow's conference, which will be held at the Guards' Club in Topcider.

These events, Tica pointed out, represent a legal anachronism. The ultimate aim is clear: to disintegrate the JNA and render it incapable of exercising its constitutional functions to defend the independence, territoral integrity, and constitutionally established organization of the SFRY, Tica assessed.

Conference Begins

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[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Jun (TANJUG)—A conference of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] LCY Organization began in the Guards Club in Topcider today. Its main theme is "The role and responsibility of the LCY Organisation in the YPA in the strengthening of the ideo-political unity and moral strength of the YPA." There are 216 delegates participating in the work of this gathering, who have been elected in YPA party organizations, as well as those who are members of LC organs.

Following the election of the working bodies of the conference, Vice Admiral Petar Simic, president of the Presidium of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the YPA, submitted a report at the meeting.

The theme of the conference, Simic stressed, has been imposed not by some alarming situation in the values of the YPA, but by social trends on the threshold of profound reforms in the economic and political structure of society. For this reason it is also logical that the time set for holding this meeting was planned after the LCY conference, because it was beneficial to await the stances of the gathering of Yugoslav Communists in order more closely to consider the conditions and tasks for the further strengthening of the ideological unity and moral strength of the Army structure.

The aim of the conference is, through constructive criticism of what has been achieved, and consideration of social conditions, more strongly to boost the process of the implementation of the leading role of the LCY Organization in the YPA in the further strengthening of ideo-political unity and moral strength, and thus also the combat readiness of the YPA.

The LCY Organization in the YPA, Simic continued, over the past 2 years, since the 13th Congress of the LCY, has invested great efforts in fulfilling the various functions of the YPA in the defense and self-protection system which are determined by the Constitution. Starting from the fact that the defense of our homeland depends on the internal state of the country as a whole, on its economic, political and social stability, the Communists of the YPA have maintained and strengthened their active relationship toward all unresolved social problems.

They have not isolated themselves in organizational units, but rather have led the struggle on a Yugoslav level against everything which is hindering our development, in keeping with the stances of the 13th LCY Congress and their abilities, and always with the aim of defending the basic achievements of the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution, and of strengthening these achievements and developing them in new conditions.

They have strengthened their social involvement and activity in the workplace to keep pace with the growth of the difficulties of the social crisis, and particularly with the phenomenon of attacks on the position and role of the YPA, attacks on its national and revolutionary character and on its unity.

The experiences of this period and the results achieved in the combat preparations of the YPA and the SFRY Armed Forces as a whole, Simic said, are the best criteria for assessing the ideological unity and moral strength of the YPA structure and of the LCY Organization in the YPA. There was verification given of high results both for 1986 and 1987 by the top state and party leadership. For us, even more important is the continued respect for the YPA among the people, regardless of the organized attempts by enemies to destroy this.

The crazed persecutions, the attacks using all means available, as well as the murders of members of the YPA, are not achieving their basic aim although, without doubt, they are damaging the overall social community, particularly if time and scope is left for further hostile activities. In fact these are the same forces which are attacking the basic achievements of the national liberation struggle and the foundations of our system from anticommunist and antisocialist positions. We have given our assessments on this and we are acting in accordance with the stances of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The proven ideological unity and moral firmness of our structure is not something which we see as having been given once and for all—particularly not in such complex social conditions as we have been experiencing now for several years. The strength of our defense does not lie only in the readiness of the YPA, nor does the YPA exist separately and independently of society, Simic stressed.

We realistically follow and assess all relevant factors influencing the YPA's ideological unity and moral firmness. Our assessments of this rely on continuous empirical research. From a general point of view, the basis of the Yugoslav's attitude toward defending freedom, independence, and our country's integrity and constitutional system consists of freedom-loving and revolutionary traditions, Yugoslav socialist patriotism, a well-developed self-managing conscience about the rights and duties to defend and preserve what has been created in the new Yugoslavia, a confidence in our own strengths, with the condition of preserving and strengthening brotherhood and unity, the equality of the nations and nationalities of the SFRY, and the preservation of the nonaligned position of our country.

At the same time, stressed Simic, the things which stand out as the greatest danger to the defense of the country are nationalism, everything that destroys the Yugoslav socialist and self-managing community, the weakening of the position of associated labor, bureaucratism, and the accompanying erosion of moral values.

In the Army ranks too there has been exceptional growth in a critical attitude toward the LCY as the leading force. Attributed to it are opportunism, hesitancy, and an insufficient ideological basis to take action in order to more energetically continue the revolutionary transformation of society, based on the prevailing mood of workers, and resolutely settle accounts with the tendencies which have clearly placed obstacles along this path. For this reason, the LCY conference's announcement of reforms was greeted and accepted as a step in this direction. The YPA Communists showed their readiness to become involved in implementing the LCY conference Theses through their delegates, and also at meetings held over the last 20 or so days, warning of the essential need for an energetic settling of accounts with opportunism and the possible dilution of the general stance of this gathering of Yugoslav Communists.

You cannot embark on an attempt to break out of an encirclement, stressed Simic, with waverers and lacking a united, well-prepared combat system. For this reason, we stress the responsibility of the LCY leadership for the full political mobilization and drawing into line of party ranks for the most effective implementation of the forthcoming reforms.

Preserving ideological and political unity and moral strength in the Army requires constant, well thought out, planned, and ably carried out direct political work, which includes a suitable program of political education. By relying on the developed network of organizations and institutions of political and party influence, together with the organs of leadership and command, it is possible to meet the high demands which Tito on one occasion expressed with the five words: "The Army must be pure!"

In meeting this demand we make use of the overall possibilities of the educational process; party political work: cultural, entertainment, and recreational activities; concern for people; the development of the most humane relations possible; comradeship; and timely and complete information. Where hostile activity is concerned, we apply corresponding legal measures. The spread of nationalism in our society, and particularly the organized activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, the proponents of which are highly indoctrinated, often make political and educational means inappropriate.

We gave a specific warning about this to the public after the crime in the Paracin barracks. The nationalist indoctrination of young Yugoslavs opens up the question of influence from their upbringing at home, through school, to social organizations and associations in certain of our environments. Unfortunately, it is not just a question of Albanian irredentists, although these are the ones most numerous among the soldiers, but the number is also growing among members of other nations and nationalities. Since we consider nationalism to be the greatest danger for the overall situation in Yugoslav society, and particularly for the unity of our ranks, this and our efforts to eradicate it are being directed on the widest possible basis of our party and political involvement, and we are regularly informing the top organs of the SFRY and the LCY on this phenomenon in the YPA and on the measures undertaken.

The negative phenomena in society, Simic continued, reflect directly on the members of our reserve units, and on activities when we are carrying out periodic combat training. Saying that the increasing social problems made the struggle for a vital degree of ideological unity and moral firmness more complex, both for the wartime and the peacetime structure of the YPA, Simic added that the YPA must always be ready under all conditions, even the most difficult ones, to carry out its duty. For this reason it is understandable that we are making maximum efforts to preserve and further strengthen ideological unity and moral strength. Without success in this espect, efforts in other areas of building combat readiness also come into question. Thus, it is also understandable that the army structure is giving full support to realistic efforts to overcome the crisis.

For the time being, we have no right to count on more favorable social conditions. On the contrary, Simic said, we must count on even more complex conditions, at least in the period immediately before us. Moreover, we have no right to be satisfied with what we have achieved. In fact, ideological unity and moral strength are things that are built constantly, on completely specific, everyday issues.

However, starting from our current assessments of the situation and our realistic options, the focus of the activities of Communists in the YPA in strengthening ideological unity and moral firmness should be perfecting leadership in the units and institutions, developing personal relations in the YPA, and strengthening and diversifying the content and form of social communication.

For some time now, we have been trying to influence in as positive a way as possible the work and relations in the troop units, particularly with regard to advancing work with people. Among other things, the initiative has been undertaken to introduce the teaching subject "Working With People" along with a corresponding text book. In this environment, we have seen the problems of direct leadership and organization of daily life and work.

There is a special need to research daily leadership in the units, the method of working with people, and the organization of free time, and to propose more rational solutions that would contribute to the overall results of a unit. We should consult with some foreign armies on their experiences, and build well-tried solutions into the new regulations of service in the Armed Forces and the other normative documents.

Last autumn at a 2-day all-Army conference, we looked comprehensively at personal relations in the YPA. However, there are still insufficient activities in this respect, nor are there the expected initiatives that could have further advanced this essential factor of ideological unity and moral strength.

The LCY's organization in the YPA should encourage this and involve itself directly in the implementation of planned measures and activities.

The LCY's organization in the YPA has always cared for personal relations in the YPA. This is why they were able to create social circumstances that gave birth to and developed unforgettable comradeships, truly humane experiences, nobility, and patriotic convictions. Today there are many reasons why we should follow with even greater attention what is happening in the sphere of personal relations, and why we should constantly channel them in accordance with tradition and the demands of new times. We cannot allow anyone to violate those relations. There are attempts at this, particularly from nationalist positions, for the purpose of breaking up YPA unity, primarily of its officer structure.

The strengthening and diversification of the form and content of the YPA's social communication, Simic stressed, requires the further strengthening of the traditionally good relations of cooperation with the people, with young people, and with the organs of sociopolitical communities and sociopolitical organizations. This is not just because of the need to further strengthen the social standing of the YPA, but also to reply to those who wish to shut us in our barracks, away from sociopolitical life and an active relationship with all that is of interest to the Yugoslav socialist community.

The LCY's organization in the YPA has always considered links with the people, the working people and youth as representating a task of the highest priority. Acting with the people in every situation, good and bad, the YPA has confirmed its authentic character, and has also directly strengthened the unity of its ranks.

We are leading the struggle against the Albanian irredentists by, among other things, strengthening our links with the workers and youths of Kosovo, and to the rumors of a military coup in Slovenia we are replying with even more successful joint actions by our units and the broad circle of this republic's citizens.

The YPA's social standing, Simic pointed out, has become a target for various enemies. For Communists in the YPA, this represents an additional motive to involve themselves on this level, and so try to develop even more varied content, form, and methods in social communication.

The Communists in the YPA, Simic stressed in the final part of his report, have in the last 2 years responsibly carried out "their own" part of the tasks. This is shown, among other things, by the level which has been achieved in ideological unity and moral strength. We have nothing to be ashamed of.

However, since we never see our own role and place in the narrow framework of the Army, and since the YPA itself is not outside this society, we fully share the responsibility of the LCY for the existing socio-economic and political situation in the country. We accept the assessments and the theses of the LCY conference, with the conviction that this time we will consistently, without wavering, resolutely act to overcome the crisis and will continue socialist construction on the basis of self-management and AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia], through social reform and renewal of the LCY. In this we also see possibilities for further strengthening our country's defense potential.

We know our tasks. We make use of ideological, moral, and material possibilities to prevent anyone from forcibly stopping us from following our chosen path of development.

We will continue to develop our active relationship toward all of society's problems, founded on the basic programs of the LCY, and on the constitutionally defined place and role of the YPA, regardless of possible new attempts to compromise our social standing and position in the system.

At this meeting we will consider existing and new possibilities for preserving and strengthening ideological unity and moral strength in the YPA in the forthcoming period.

An LCY united in ideology and action surpassed itself and, leading our nations and nationalities in fateful moments, wrote the most glorious pages of our history.

Only united can we today carry out our task, concluded Petar Simic.

In his greetings address to the conference, Milan Pancevski, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, stressed that, in light of the necessary changes, the recently held LCY conference should signify the inevitable and definite awakening and ultimate warning that the LCY, as the vanguard of the working class, must intensify its overall political action in order to eliminate restraints brought about by the structural crisis in Yugoslav socialist society.

The LC itself, Pancevski stressed, bears the greatest historical responsibility for politically activating and mobilizing, in a positive and productive way, society's overall potential in order to translate the existing dissatisfaction into action to overcome an unfavorable situation.

It is natural, Pancevski pointed out, that the economic and political crisis in society and the intensified activity on the part of antisocialist forces serve to incite appetites and various kinds of pressures from outside on our overall political life and economic development.

The concept and the system of all-people's defense and the YPA within it have been developing in line with the character of our socialist self-managing society and federal system and have been vindicated as a solid bulwark for safeguarding the SFRY's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence. The YPA, as the crucial factor of the country's social stability, has fully fulfilled its position and role in the political system of socialist self-management.

The struggle by the working class and all progressive social forces for ensuring the further development of self-management and calls for an even greater role for, the strengthening and development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection is one of the main factors of a stable social development. At the 13th LCY Congress we reiterated the fundamental principles of the concept of all-people's defense and clearly pointed out that neither its ideological nor political foundations nor its class-social nature could be questioned. The concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection is our long-term commitment and the sole possible response to all present-day challenges and threats to the country's independence and security.

It is of strategic importance that the LC and society as a whole take an even greater and more consistent part in implementing the vital ideo-political principles of the system of all-people's defense and the YPA such as their integration within the political system and society, their unique, all-Yugoslav character, and their explicitly defensive and self-protective function.

In reference to the position and role of all-people's defense and social self-proteciton and of the YPA within it, Pancevski rejected as being without any ideo-theoretical or political foundations the views about the "army in the barracks", about the subjects of defense and protection being an isolated factor outside the system. And all these views are being put forward in the name of alleged democracy.

However, I consider it unnecessary to prove and elaborate in greater detail that, by their nature, these views reflect attempts to deprive man of his inherent and unassailable right to be the factor of defense and protection. Any attempt at depriving people of their unassailable rights is basically anti-democratic and anti-humanist.

In other words, Pancevski noted, these views and ideas disguised under the cloak of democracy are, in fact, in deep contrast to self-management and democracy. These views are most effectively denied by our Army's everyday life and practice.

Another basic prerequisite for further developing the system of all-people's defense and of the YPA, in particular, are, according to Pancevski, even more consistent efforts at fulfilling its single and all-Yugoslav character. In other words, any attack on the Army's unique and all-Yugoslav character manifested in the ideas about the so-called national armies, doing military service as a civilian, and the like, are, by their nature, nationalist and run counter to the historic interests of the working class and all of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities and to the character of socialist self-management and of the country's defense and protection as its integral part. In an indirect way these attacks weaken our Army's defense capability and its moral-political strength. In view of all this, attempts to identify the unique and all-Yugoslav character of the system of all-people's defense and the Army with their alleged unitarist, centralist, or etatist character is completely unacceptable and without any ideo-political or realistic grounds.

Society's efforts constantly to enhance our Armed Forces' combat readiness are being identified, without any reason, with militarist and aggressive tendencies while at the same time questioning the justification of the YPA's existence, the type of our weapons, arms exports, international political and military situation, etc. I think, he said, that it is quite clear that these views are not as naive or pacifist as they are presented, since the motive behind them is radically to reduce and weaken the combat and defense capacity or our Armed

Forces and at the same time to encourage a possible aggressor. I also wish to stress that at the same time these unacceptable views are designed to present Yugoslavia as a country not genuinely in favor of the policy of disarmament or peace in the world. However, Yugoslavia has always demonstrated in deeds its firm commitment to disarmament and peace in the world, in Europe, and with its neighbors. This has always been accompanied by specific measures and moves in our country and as regards our Armed Forces.

Taking part in the debate, Col Gen Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, commenting on the international situation, assessed that the superpowers are very interested in the situation in our country and its surrounding area and that they are following it attentively.

The present relations between the superpowers are increasingly bringing Western Europe into the position of looking after its own security. In such conditions the defense power of Yugosalvia means much more for Western European countries. Recently this has also been reflected in both political and economic moves toward us by some leading countries in this region.

Regardless of all positive results of the Balkan conference and the negotiations between the superpowers, none of us has given up the further improvement of the Armed Forces. Their technical modernization goes on, mostly as it has been envisaged by the medium and long-term plans, and includes strengthening of combat and transportation components. All this should be in combination with organizational changes, which are particularly prominent in land forces where a transfer to a corps of brigade-type of organization is either underway or about to be completed, which significantly raises the level of shock power of these armies.

Though at this juncture the situation in the international community can basically be assessed in more positive terms, Kadijevic believes, it should not be forgotten that potential aggressors see direct connections between our defense possibilities and our increasingly deep crisis. All this indicates that in the foreseeable future we should not expect decreased danger to the security of our country. Because of this we should not allow not only the reduction of the country's entire defense power, and in particular of the compat readiness of the Armed Forces, but we must, in accordance with material opportunities, also make further efforts to maintain and raise it to the level required by the present and future realistically possible challenges.

This leads to the conclusion that our security to the greatest possible measure depends on the situation in our society. Everybody is well aware of how this situation is now. The LCY conference passed its judgement and made an assessment of this. We are all duty-bound, as individuals—Communists and patriots—and as the YPA which has its constitutionally established role, to be involved to the maximum and in the right way to work on overcoming the social crisis which is assuming increasingly complex dimensions, which essentially upsets the country's defense capability.

The essential characteristic of the country's present juncture, Kadijevic assessed, is that the society's socially oriented forces, led by the LCY, are seeking the right and concrete solutions for a way out of the crisis, or, more accurately, ways for our further overall social development. At the same time the opponents of socialism and federal order of Yugoslavia, of various hues and orientations, are working in an increasingly organized, impudent, and offensive manner on preventing the discovery and realization of these ways. In many ways they are helped by spontaneous phenomena which exist and which usually appear in crisis situations—from those which resemble a "cultural revolution" to nihilistic ones.

In connection with the activity of domestic and foreign enemy and making assessments about the significance of this activity for the security of the country, in this comment it is necessary to take equal account of two issues. First, that the social crisis in our country is primarily the consequence of our failures, while enemies and their activity have become stronger as the crisis widened and deepened. Therefore, the only way out of the crisis is through the elimination of some of its primary causes. At the same time this is the best way to fight the enemy, in particular on a long-term basis.

Apart from this, the organization, volume, forms, and intensity of the enemy's activity are presently at such a level that they seriously threaten the constitutional order. They fight for power. They use the well known methods of appropriating our own slogans, trying to present themselves as proponents of these processes while simultaneously putting forward old and abandoned ideas from fascist to so-called alternative ultraleft ones. Their goals must be clearly revealed and thwarted by ideological, political, and every other legal means that society has at its disposal to protect its constitutional order and create one of the necessary prerequisites for a situation in which we can peacefully and democratically seek ways to further develop.

Kadijevic said that taking into account the established time by which changes should be carried out, on the one hand, and on the other the differences in stands—particularly the demonstrated intransigence in these stands—it should be expected that debates will be exacerbated even more while events connected with them will be accelerated. These debates are colored in a certain way by antisocialist and anti-Yugoslav forces, which are taking part in them in an organized manner, in public and in other ways.

Attacks on the YPA fall into this context. Presently, any serious person—in our country or the world—sees this despite the masking used to cover up real intentions. When the goal of these attacks is understood, then it is easy to separate the reasons from the causes. The reasons lie in the intention to achieve goals, while causes can be easily found, mostly manufactured. For instance, there is the recently made up story about a military coup, or saying that individuals that are under the well-founded suspicion of having committed the crime of revealing a military secret are under investigation because of their political convictions.

Precisely in this case the attackers have very clearly shown their true face, putting unprecedented pressure on investigative and judicial organs, probably in the name of a "legal state," trying with all means, most often illegal ones, to rekindle hatred against the YPA, its members and members of their families. Among other things, Kadijevic assessed, the idea is to influence the mood of the Slovene nation, which has always had and has an exemplary attitude towards the YPA as its own national army.

Taking into account the purpose of attacks on the YPA, it is completely certain, Kadijevic says, that they will, unless the state and society do not oppose them quickly and energetically, be further escalated in content, form, and intensity. Moreover, their proponents will increasingly work to include in these attacks not only those who share their views at home and abroad, but also those with whom they share only one thing: the destruction of Yugoslavia as a federal state and its self-managing socialist order.

As far as the YPA and its composition is concerned, these attacks cause indignation, but also raise questions of various types about reactions of appropriate political and state institutions.

Despite the complexity of the conditions within which it has been developing and fulfilling its social role, the Army has succeeded in maintaining moral and political unity as the most significant element of its combat readiness and overall strength. This also represents our greatest success. Owing to these efforts, a huge majority of YPA members, particularly communists, manifest in their work strong patriotic, Yugoslav feelings and loyalty to the fundamental values of the SFRY.

At this juncture, Kadijevic stressed, a further preservation of our internal unity and moral and political fortitude of military collectives and Armed Forces as a whole is our most important task.

The Army must preserve and further develop its people's and Yugoslav character. Only under such conditions can it be what it has always been—a joint armed force of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities. In order to preserve and further develop these two features, it is necessary that army personnel, as well as all progressive forces of our society, make coordinated efforts toward solving a series of concrete tasks, among which of particular importance is that an active officer cadre is made up in equal proportions from among the ranks of all our nations and nationalities.

Communists and all army personnel, Kadijevic stressed, support the measures of the Federal Executive Council primarily through practical actions of purposeful and rational use of approved financial asserts. In this we are also aware of unfavorable influences which these measures would have, directly or indirectly, on the realization of the plans and tasks of financing the YPA, and thereby also on its overall life and work. In this connection, we have also adopted a series of measures which regulate the overall activity of the Army in new conditions.

Presently there is practically no significant task with which appropriate social institutions have not been acquainted or about which they have not made decisions, Kadijevic said, adding that the democratization of relations in the YPA is dependant on democratization of other social structures. Aware of the significance of this process, we are undertaking a series of measures whose aim is to improve relations even further, Kadijevic concluded.

Despite information given to the public about the start of investigative procedure against Janez Jansa, David Tasic, and Ivan Borstner, which are clear and understandable, Josip Fabcic said in the debate, a section of the Slovene public, in particular the one formed and gathered around the Committee for Protection of Human Rights, has politicized this problem to unimaginable, even dangerous proportions and turned it into a political issue.

Assistance has been sought in this from forces sharing their views inside the country and certain international institutions, with the aim to further undermine the SFRY constitutional order.

This, Fabcic says, whether we wish to admit it or not, has upset the Yugoslav public as well as army personel, who are worried at such trends. Apart from arbitrary and incorrect information which has been launched, we have mostly been upset and insulted by the publicly expressed suspicion in military and judicial organs concerning respect for legality, doubts about the military judiciary, and attributions of inhumane actions to military personnel.

Nor do we find pleasant, he says, anonymous letters which some officers are receiving, anonymous telephone calls, frequent provocations against individual army personnel, pressures on children in schools, and members of work organizations, in order to gather signatures for petitions for Jansa, and the similar. We are also worried about delays in denying such rumors on behalf of official organs and institutions.

We cannot help concluding, Fabcic stressed, that in the continuity of very long attacks on the YPA in the past 20 days, in our environment a campaign is being conducted against investigative and military and judicial organs. Of course, this has nothing to do with democracy, legality, and standards of dialogue. We cannot accpet legal parameters which are set by certain groups of people, nor can we accept as democracy what some see as democracy for themselves. The fact is that investigative organs and the judiciary have worked in accordance with the spirit of the law, which has been confirmed by the assessments and stands of the highest-ranking organs.

On this occasion as well, we should say that we have very good and fruitful cooperation with the Slovene nation, which has been confirmed by numerous activities which we are daily carrying out, Fabcic said in conclusion. [passage omitted]

For a long time now there has been an open "game" between heterogeneous and incompatible ideological and political concepts on the domestic political scene, said Marko Negovanovic. They have set up their stronghold to a large extent even in the LC and among other organized socialist forces. This is becoming a source of increasingly serious and—judging by potential danger—increasingly uncertain confrontations and specific ideological confusion, and a lack of orientation, apathy, and concern among people.

We are witnessing a specific revival of various bourgeois theories and the bourgeois concept of social development. Socialism is being treated as a synonym for Stalinism, political voluntarism, bureaucratic autocracy, lack of democracy, low standard of living, and poverty of people. On the whole, a wave of anticommunism and antisocialism has also spread to these areas.

It is well known, Negovanovic went on, that YPA members neither live in a glass cage nor in any kind of ideo-political incubator. However, the Army firmly adheres to the ideological orientations of the LCY and in this respect the Army members do not accept any of the above options.

Calling for a moral renewal of the LC, Vukota Popovic pointed out that various abuses, sloppiness, privileges, and laziness have assumed such proportions that they are objectively fitting into the context of counterrevolution. Of course, such behavior cannot but cause particular consequences on society's defensive capability. [passage omitted]

We must not seek the causes of insufficient interest in the Army as a profession in negative excesses by extremist individuals, says Alojz Jehart, but in objective circumstances which young people, not only from Slovenia but from the SFRY as a whole, are no longer willing to accept. For this reason, I judge that the interest in the Army as a profession will on the whole decrease even further regardless of this year's positive trend. [passage omitted]

The LC organization in the YPA, thinks Vjekoslav Ferencina, faces important tasks in the sense of ideopolitical activity and training of young people for working in the LC organization in the YPA and society.

Communists in all our ranks are aware of economic and other difficulties in the country, says Milorad Obradovic, but also of the fact that training and education are becoming increasingly complex and expensive. Solutions must be found, added Remzija Smailbegovic, which will ensure that the standard of YPA members does not drop below the standard of other citizens of our country.

Mensur Krilic stressed that we would undoubtedly more seriously lag behind the world if we do not modernize the YPA and rely in our own resources alone.

Our Air Force, however, is well aware of the course it is taking and the goal it wants to achieve. There is a clearly worked out strategy of long-term development. In practice, we have already embarked on specific, very serious programs based on the decisions made by our highest ranking organs. These programs are today assessed as possibly the biggest challenge facing the Air Force and Air Defense in its entire post-war history, noted Krilic.

Special attention was drawn by the report by Dragan Joksovic who, speaking on behalf of the communists, saw the main causes of the crisis in the impermissible federalization of the LCY. If this is not so, he said, would we have a counterrevolution in Kosovo, a considerable amount of dead capital, flourishing foreign currency debts in numerous political factories of the Feni and Obrovec type, corruption of the Agrokomerc caliber, autonomist and separatist tendencies, and such attacks on the YPA?

Considering that the LCY has not remained immune to these negative trends, stresses Joksovic, there can be no question of the leading role in overcoming the crisis without its reform and recovery. We are perpetually hearing about threats from an external enemy but are unwilling to admit that the domestic enemy has always been the worst, the most vile and dangerous one. It is this latter one that has infliltrated into our ranks, in the LC and its forums.

Because of bad cadre policy based on a national model, Joksovic continued, we find ourselves now wondering whether the president of the state is an SFRY citizen at all, and whether the people who previously compromised themselves then get the highest ranking posts in the federation. This is especially so, considering the responsibility there is collective, and mandates are 1 year long, as if the criteria we are advocating apply only to "those down below," while the model is a sufficient criterion for officials.

National models should be locked up once and for all. Joksovic thinks this party needs strong and Yugoslav oriented communists, not national mediocrities. We resolutely advocate respect for democratic centralism, and the implementation of decisions made in this way must be everyone's duty and task. [passage omitted]

Communists are not asking for a hard-line policy, nor are they unitarists. No, we are not for anarchy, says Joksovic, but for fraternal Tito's Yugoslavia; brotherhood and unity, not fellowship. We want it to be heard that communists in the YPA do not think in a "military" fashion about some kind of military coups. We are, above all, communists by orientation and soldiers by profession, just like workers in a field or a factory, concluded Joksovic his speech, which was followed by applause from the delegates.

Kadijevic on 'Hostile Activity'

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[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)—In spite of the several-years-long crisis which Yugoslav society has been going through, the Yugoslav People's Army has preserved its armed power and moral-political unity, Yugoslavia's Defence Minister General Veljko Kadijevic said at today's conference of the organizations of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav Army.

The Army must continue to develop its popular and all-Yugoslav character, which requires the efforts not only of its members but of all the progressive forces in the Yugoslav society, Kadijevic said.

According to Kadijevic, an important characteristic of the present situation in the country is that the socialist-oriented forces of society, guided by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, are seeking concrete ways for overcoming the crisis and for further social development.

At the same time, various kinds of opponents of both socialism and Yugoslavia's federal system are becoming increasingly organized, insolent and offensive in their activity with the aim of preventing these ways to be found. Uncontrolled outbursts that always accompany crisis situations, ranging from those resembling a cultural revolution to nihilistic ones, are to their advantage.

Kadijevic considers that two things should equally be kept in mind concerning the activity of internal and external enemies—that the social crisis in Yugoslavia is above all the result of internal mistakes and that hostile activity has strengthened in proportion to the width and depth of the crisis. The crisis can therefore be overcome only by removing its primary causes, which is also the best way to fight against the enemy.

Hostile activity is now so powerful that it is seriously threatening the constitutional order, Kadijevic said. The enemies are fighting for power, using the well-known methods of substitution of theses, trying to present themselves as the saviours of their, within Yugoslavia, threatened nations, to infiltrate the real democratic processes in society, presenting themselves as the bearers of these processes, and at the same time offering old and rejected ideas—from the fascist, through the so-called alternative, to the ultra-leftist.

Their aims, Kadijevic said, must be uncovered clearly and they must be prevented with ideological, political and all other legal means which society has at its disposal.

It should be expected that debates on the ways for overcoming the crisis will intensify and that their tone will be given, as it already is now, by the anti-socialist and anti-Yugoslav forces, by fabricating the motives, Kadijevic said.

The latest story on the preparation of a military coup in the Republic of Slovenia was ruthlessly fabricated in this way, that is, a substitution of theses was applied according to which the individuals suspected of the criminal act of revealing military secrets were in essence being subjected to investigation for their political convictions.

Precisely in this case, Kadijevic said, the attackers very clearly showed their true face, exerting unprecedented pressure on the investigating and judiciary organs, trying "in the name of a legal state," with all means, most frequently illegal, to instigate hatred of the Yugoslav People's Army, its members and members of their families.

The political climate in the world today is better, but it must not be forgotten that potential aggressors are linking Yugoslavia's defence ability to the increasingly serious social crisis, Kadijevic said.

Due to this, the threat to the country's security should not be expected to diminish in the foreseeable future nor should the country's overall defence ability be allowed to decline.

Conference Discusses Criticism

LD2106101588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0830 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jun (TANJUG)—In Army ranks there has been an exceptional growth in criticism of the LCY as a leading force, said Vice Admiral Petar Simic, president of the Presidium of the Committee of the LC Organization of the JNA. The LC, Simic added, is being criticized for opportunism, vacillation, and insufficient ideology and action to continue more energetically, replying on the prevailing mood of working people, by a revolutionary transformation of society, and accompanied by a decisive show down with tendencies that have clearly obstructed this. [sentence as received]

One does not attempt to break out of such a trap, Simic stressed, with vacillators and without a united, well-prepared, and militant order. As a result we stress the responsibility of the LCY leadership for full political mobilization, to sort out party ranks, and to most effectively implement the forthcoming reforms.

Human Rights Protest Under Way in Ljubljana

LD2106175188 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] A protest meeting is under way in Ljubljana involving a cultural program organized by the republican and student conference of the Slovene Federation of Socialist Youth, which have joined the committee for the protection of human rights. As an expression of support for the people held in custody—Janez Jansa, David Tasic, and Ivan Bosner—about 10,000 citizens gathered at a square in Ljubljana.

The Slovene [word indistinct] and the Tone Tomsic academic choir are participating in the cultural program, as are writers Zeno Taufer, Rudi Siligoj, and Drago Jancar. It is expected that at this protest, a unique one on the Yugoslav political scene, the people will be addressed by Igor Bavcar, Presidium member on the committee for protecting human rights; and Tone Anderlcic, Slovene Youth Organization president.

15,000-20,000 Attend

LD2106224388 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2219 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Text] Ljubljana, June 21 (TANJUG)—Some 15,000 to 20,000 people from all parts of Slovenia rallied at Ljubljana's Central Square tonight to express solidarity with three arrested men—two journalists and a non-commissioned officer.

Earlier this month, the Ljubljana military investigative judge instituted legal proceedings against Janez Jansa, journalist and candidate for Slovenian Youth Union president, David Tasic, journalist, and Sergeant-Major Ivan Borstner, on well-grounded suspicion of revealing military secrets.

They were arrested after a search of their flats and offices revealed sections of a highly classified army document.

The "cultural rally," in which prominent Slovenian musicians and writers took part, was organized by the Slovenian Youth Union and the Human Rights Committee, which said the rally was intended to speed up the solution of the case and the process of democratization of society.

At the opening of the rally a representative of the Human Rights Committee Gor Bacvar reiterated the committee's demands that the proceedings against the arrested men be conducted in a correct and legal manner and that they be released from custody and, in the event of their indictment, enabled to stand trial from freedom. He also urged that a greater insight be permitted into the work of the state and military investigative bodies.

In the Jansa-Tasic-Borstner affair, the Slovenian public is united, behaves and acts in a civilized manner, a fact which cannot be blotted out by a handful of evident provocations against the Yugoslav Armed Forces, which the Human Rights Committee strongly condemns, Bacvar stressed.

Slovenian Youth Union President Tone Anderlic said that there were instances of pressure on military judicials, but that they were mainly attempts at preserving and strengthening constitutional and legal principles and legal culture and civilization.

Jansa Protest Meeting Held in Maribor

AU2106160888 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 88 p 8

[Stevan Petrovic report: "Young Leaders Remain Isolated"]

[Text] Maribor, 15 Jun—This afternoon, the Presidium of the Maribor University Socialist Youth Federation organized a protest meeting right in the center of Maribor, in front of the Merkur store, at which it was demanded that Janez Jansa, David Tasic, and Ivan Borstner be immediately released from the military investigative prison in Ljubljana, so that if their guilt is proven, they could defend themselves out of prison and with the help of civilian lawyers.

The meeting, which took place under the slogan "Jansa, our President" and was directed by Sasa Dravinec, vice president of the Maribor University Socialist Youth Federation Conference, was attended by representatives of the Ljubljana University youth, the entire leadership of the Maribor youth organization, and about 800 young men and women, as well as other middle-aged passersby.

The MLADINA editorial board set up a stand for this occasion from which propaganda material was given out supporting the program on the reorganization of the youth organization in Slovenia, according to the concept of Janez Jansa and the other 27 candidates for the narrowest republican youth leadership of Slovenia.

The program was illustrated with a picture of Jansa framed by a laurel wreath, just like the front page of MLADINA, over which the name Janez Jansa was written and under which, at the bottom of the page, were three photographs of Jansa, Tasic, and Borstner.

Sasa Dravinec called on those present to sign the declaration in which it was said that it was necessary to urgently approach a reorganization of the youth organization in Slovenia which should, according to him, become a federation of a greater number of youth federations—of workers, intellectuals, school students, agricultural workers, and others. Thus, they would break once and for all with party monism (here they even used one of Djilas's terms from a recent lecture in Maribor) into which, it was said further on in the speech, the youth had been pushed primarily by the LC.

Dravinec then called on those present to voluntarily contribute to the fund for the protection of human rights and, for those who wanted to, to personally get into contact with Jansa and his friends in the military investigative prison in Ljubljana. He read out the whole address of this institution and called on them to encourage the prisoners with their letters, in order for them to hold out until the end.

The MLADINA stand was also selling David Tasic's book "Corpses From Goli Otok." [The island used to hold political prisoners who supported the Cominform in 1948] The representative from the Ljutomer youth took the microphone and said in a few words that Janez Jansa was imprisoned only because he struggled for the "Slovene Spring" and the progress of this nation into freedom. Andrej Verlic, secretary of the Maribor City Youth Conference and a candidate for secretary of the Slovene Republican Youth Conference, and a man who "is still at liberty," as someone pointed out, added that it was worth fighting for the new principles which Jansa described in his program, which had also been signed by Verlic himself. Andrej Fistrovec, a candidate for member of the Slovene Youth Federation Republican Conference Presidium and a former candidate for the president of the Maribor Youth Federation City Conference, told those present that Jansa, Tasic, and Borstner had been imprisoned in military casemates and that no one alive knew why and no one would ever find out.

Thus, he added, if he were elected to the Slovene youth leadership, he would undertake to transform this organization into a federation of pluralistic organizations, and thereby he condemned the internal affairs organs and judicial organs of Maribor for acting in a dogmatic and repressive way. However, higher bodies in Slovenia have fortunately revoked their decisions in the spirit of the new democratic winds which have already blown through Slovenia.

We say this at the end: Sasa Dravinec who led the meeting, called several times on those present to come out in front of the so-called "open microphone" and express their views and feelings about the arrests of the aforementioned three men in Ljubljana. However, apart from those already mentioned, nobody else responded. In this way, those present showed that not quite everyone thinks the same way about this case as the leaders of the Maribor and Ljubljana University youth organizations. Finally, none of the speakers mentioned that the reason for depriving Jansa, Tasic, and Borstner was the possession of military documents and the disclosing of military secrets.

Posters Display 'Jansa Program'

AU2006184588 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 88 p 8

[S. Petrovic report: "Posters on Walls"]

[Text] Maribor, 15 Jun—The posters on which the faces of Janez Jansa, Ivan Borstner, and David Tasic predominate and of which there are already quite a number in Maribor and will be even more, as we have discovered, in all larger towns of Slovenia, also convey the themes of the so-called Jansa Program. It is said that this program was drawn up by all 27 candidates for the future narrowest youth leadership of Slovenia, together with the main author. In this way, the program of the author in question has reached the Slovene public as an open book which, in truth, is being carefully read but obviously commented on in different ways.

The unofficially presented document says, among other things, that Jansa's election as the Slovene youth president would represent a step toward an independent youth organization which would belong only to its members and not to professional youth politicians.

It can also be read on the posters, among other things, that socialism today is no longer a synonym for [incomplete sentence as published] Because of this, it is proposed that the existing Socialist Youth Federation be scrapped. According to the authors of the text, the alternative would be to found some sort of federation of youth organizations and movements or a federation of Slovene youth.

Janez Jansa further demands that schools be separated from ideology which should also apply to the Army. This last point implies the exclusion of the Yugoslav People's Army from sociopolitical life and its virtual confinement to barracks. In this context, the recognition of the right to one's own convictions is categorically demanded (this means the refusal to do military service and civilian service). According to this program, constitutional changes in Slovenia would have to be introduced exclusively through a general referendum. More exactly, the Constitution of the republic would first be adopted and then, on the basis of agreement with everyone else, the formulation of a joint constitution for the country would be reached.

The text says further that we respond positively to any criticisms of this way of fighting for power, and then it adds that the Slovene youth will never allow this power to be reserved exclusively for the so-called vanguard.

At the end of the text, published in the form of subjects for contemplation for a wide Slovene audience, there is a warning that the youth of this republic no longer have confidence in the people who brought the country into the present crisis. It says in this document that whoever has been incapable for 60 years will not be capable in the future. This part of the proclamation also relates to the demand for radical cadre changes from commune level to the federation level, in which it is specified that the mammoth bureaucratic political apparatus represents the greatest obstacle to the changes which Jansa and his supporters are suggesting.

It says at the end of the text that these same people offer us utopia on the one hand, and threaten us with repression on the other, and concludes that, with the help of its program, the Slovene youth should take at least a small part of its destiny into its own hands. The conclusion can be drawn from this last sentence that in order to take over all power, which is the entire fate of the Slovene youth, even more radical exploits in this direction will be needed later on.

Anti-Army Feeling Provokes 'Hooligans'

AU2106191288 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jun 88 p 6

[S. Petrovic report: "Military Guards Stoned"]

[Text] Maribor, 17 Jun—It seems that the particular politicization of the young and the spreading of anti-Army feeling among them, which has primarily come from MLADINA and some other publications in Slovenia, have recently been acquiring more concrete forms. Several times in the last few days, some irresponsible young people have been written about who behave like hooligans and directly provoke members of the Armed Forces in North East Slovenia.

The republican leadership of the Slovene youth has reacted to these, demanding that specific examples of such offenses be cited, and thereby suggesting to its membership that they are behaving in a responsible and civilized way with regard to expressing protests at the arrests of Jansa, Tasic, and Borstner. However, it seems that such warnings have not always fallen on fertile ground, as attacks on members of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] are being repeated in various ways.

In connection with some of the latest cases which have happened in the Maribor region, the SAWP City Conference yesterday also reacted and called on citizens not to be taken in by the inciters who have been disturbing members of the YPA in an offensive way.

Here are some specific examples of this. In the Maribor suburb of Tezno graffiti appeared 2 days ago to the effect: "YPA-SUP [the Secretariat for Internal Affairs] -LCY equals swastika." Graffiti also appeared 2 days previously on a wall of the Slavo Klavor barracks saying "Jansa Go Home." Only a little while before this, in Partisan Street not far from the center of town, a bucket full of water was thrown at the feet of a senior army officer from the second floor of the building that he was passing. The culprit, a boy of 16 who had thrown the water, was immediately arrested and handed over to the internal affairs organs.

The provocation of army members has been continuing in other ways. In some instances, unruly young men have stopped their cars in front of barracks and loudly shouted "Boo." Another group of young men threw stones at soldiers on guard as they were passing in front of some barracks.

There have been similar cases in Slovenska Bistrica and Celje. The young men concerned stopped their cars in front of some barracks and loudly shouted "Jansa, Jansa, Jansa!"

These culprits have most often been caught by the soldiers themselves and handed over to the authorized organs to be dealt with further. However, it should be mentioned that most of the young people here, especially young workers and high school students, have behaved correctly in this situation and this can also be said for most of the students.

The same also applies to the citizens of Maribor and North East Slovenia. Although they have been pounded with a very strong wave of propaganda and attempts at manipulation by a part of the press, they have remained, as a rule, dignified and correct in their relationship toward Army members. They do not support this movement in Slovenia which politicizes and radicalizes every event as far as possible.

As the best example for this claim, we cite the meeting of young people which was organized 2 days ago by the Maribor University Youth Federation in the center of the town. Not one of the 100 people present responded to the often repeated invitation of Sasa Dravinec, secretary of the Maribor University Youth Federation, to come to the public microphone and express their opinion of the case of Jansa and friends. Nor did anyone give a message to the public concerning the three men as a sign of protest. Only four people spoke that day at the meeting and they were mainly those who had been "on the agenda." The self-appointed leaders of the movement therefore remained isolated.

Sailor Attacked in Maribor

AU2106194888 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jun 88 p 32

[S.Petrovic report: "Beaten Sailor"]

[Text] At about 2200 last night, in front of 71 Gosposvetska Street, in the neighborhood of the Maribor University student commune, where there is also a discotheque, five young men physically attacked Andreja Tomic, a soldier, and beat him up. The attackers also roughed up Tomic's friend, Vlatko Blazic, and then ran off with his army cap.

We confirmed this information today with the Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

The sailor Tomic had come to Maribor a few days ago on leave from Pula, where he is doing his military service. He set off for the discotheque with his friend Blazic, dressed in uniform.

Action is being taken to identify the hooligans.

Nis Construction Workers March for Higher Pay

LD2106004688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Killed by TANJUG Domestic Service at 1448 GMT in a service message saying the item was transmitted "by mistake"]

[Text] Nis, 20 Jun (TANJUG)—Dissatisfied with their May pay packets, about 800 workers from the Gradjevinar construction firm of Nis decided to march through the streets of Nis from the firm's premises to the building of the Nis Municipal Assembly, demanding an improvement in their material position.

The group of dissatisfied workers was directed by Dragoslav Pavlovic, president of the Municipal Assembly, to the Cair Sports Center where a protest meeting was later held, attended by the town's most responsible officials.

The workers of Gradjevinar, about 4,200 of them, received personal incomes reduced by as much as 43 percent. This has caused many of the families to live on the poverty line.

Croatian LC on Nomination of President

AU2006202988 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] The Croatian LC Central Committee plenum is still going on in Zagreb. The members discussed the development strategy of science and education, and the rationalization of management. A brief report on cooperation between the Kosovo and Croatian economies was also read. At present, the members are discussing the report of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the initiated process of electing the president and secretary. Vesna Knezevic reports:

We should introduce changes in the work of the Commission for Nominations of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the republican and provincial LC Central Committees must play a more active role in the process of nominating candidates. The choice itself may be a matter for the LCY Central Committee Presidium, but until the election itself, the central committees of the republican and provincial LC organizations must be consulted more, regardless of which republic's turn it is to nominate the president and which to the nominate secretary.

On 16 June, the LCY Central Committee Presidium sent a telex message containing the names of candidates: Stipe Suvar and Ivica Racan were nominated for president, and Stefan Korosec for secretary. This was stated by Drago Dimitrovic, secretary of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium. Dimitrovic saw this as a fait accompli and referring to a Croatian LC Central Committee session, probably the one held on 17 June after which no statement was issued, said the following:

[Begin Dimitrovic recording] Finally, this topic has stirred up some of the political public in the SFRY and in the SR of Croatia for completely different reasons. The central question is a question of attitudes toward the members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the LC of Croatia. This proceeds from an assessment of these attitudes which were expressed by individuals or groups but are not official or politically verified. These differences express for some people the sensitive nature of this discussion and the potential danger that this may be the start of new divisions in the LC of Croatia. What I want to point out is that these kinds of views on these issues minimize the real problems, and that they contradict in many ways the political standpoints we strive for. I would like to mention some standpoints: competition among projects; the assembly of all potentials of socialist self-managing orientation; democratic dialogue; a struggle for ideas, projects, results, and people, aimed against disparagement, name-calling, and the underestimation of people and opinions. [end recording]

Tomislav Badovinac asked for the floor first. He commented on the demands made by Drago Dimitrovic regarding changes in the process of electing the president and secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

[Begin Badovinac recording] The very same process that we prescribe to the LCY Central Committee we, the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia, did not (?respect). The basic LC organizations did not express opinions on the president of the party. The communal committees did not express opinions on the party president. Everybody has only expressed views on [word indistinct] candidates. I would like to separate everything that I have said from two things: the first is the election of the Presidium president, and the other is our dissatisfaction with eligible candidates. I beg you, let us not confuse these matters. Let us establish the procedure of electing the president. If we have something against a candidate, then we must start the procedure of replacing this candidate. Otherwise, the consequence of what we are doing now is that the Croatian LC Central Committee (?gives the impression) of strong separatist feelings in the LCY. I do not want to participate in any kind of breaking up of the LCY, and even less in giving a lecture on how the president of the LCY organization should be elected from Croatia. [end recording]

Celestin Saredlic replied to Tomislav Badovinac. According to Sardelic, this is not a matter of choice between two men any more, but a matter of relations in the LCY and the position of the Croatian LC within it.

[Begin Sardelic recording] I do not accept the view that was expressed here in mainly political terms, namely that the LC of Croatia is allegedly contributing toward separatist tendencies in the LCY. I do not think this is correct. This view is not supported by any political argument. It is not serious, it is destructive. It simply does not hold true. But we can seriously discuss all other issues, with arguments and openly. [end recording]

The members of the Croatian LC Central Committee are still discussing the last topic on the agenda—cadre issues.

Election Decision Made

LD2106095988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2143 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 20 Jun (TANJUG)—Members of the Croatian LC Central Committee accepted the LCY Central Committee proposal that the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium be elected from two candidates in the ranks of the Croatian LC. Adopting this decision, following a detailed discussion in which almost 50 members of the Croatian LC Central Committee took part, they requested that the election be held by secret ballot.

Discussing the candidates, members of the Croatian LC Central Committee, by a large majority of votes, supported both candidates for president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Ivica Racan and Dr Stipe Suvar. There were three votes against and two abstentions. Support was expressed by an equally large majority of votes for Stefan Koresec, the candidate for secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, although in the debate the view was expressed that this election, too, ought to be held between two candidates. The LCY Central Committee Presidium's stance however, was accepted. It respected Franc Setinc's justified reasons for not running for the office of secretary because of illness. [passage omitted]

Security Situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina 'Complex'

LD2006002688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 Jun (TANJUG)—The political-security situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina continues to be complex, while the socioeconomic crisis engenders problems in almost all spheres of life. This has given rise to numerous contradictions and conflicts with negative effects on the overall situation. This was stated in the Bosnia-Hercegovian Assembly today at a meeting convened to consider the current security situation in the republic and the tasks of the internal affairs and security service organs.

Dusko Zgonjanin, the republic's secretary for internal affairs, informed the officials from the republic's organs about the security issues, measures taken by the security organs and service in cooperation with all those involved in social self-protection, and activities designed to ensure a safe tourist season. Antisocialist and anti self-management forces have been trying to throw doubt on the historical values and results of our socialist revolution and, by questioning the efficiency of the system's institutions and through other means, to frustrate the efforts of the working class and all creative forces in society to overcome the socioeconomic crisis. These forces are trying, by demeaning the results of both the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC and the LCY conference, to throw doubt on the LC's ability to achieve unity and fulfill its leading ideopolitical role in reforming the economic and political system and developing socialist self-managing democracy, a statement issued after the meeting says.

Attempts to undermine and attacks on the brotherhood and unity have intensified. The aggressive nature of nationalism is seen in the fact that any conflicting situation is accompanied by interpretations from nationalist positions. There is also evidence of organized attempts to compromise individual state and sociopolitical organs and organizations and their leaderships and, by spreading half-truths and insinuations, to cause general mistrust and destabilize the system of socialist self-management.

The slow pace of and difficulties in finding solutions to the problems brought about by the criminal actions in the Agrokomerc composite organization of associated labor, which have been affecting not only those employed by Agrokomerc but also the entire republic, are being misued by certain forces to create a climate of patronage and disrupt the trial in Bihac. There are attempts to present the whole affair as a "rigged one," resulting from the alleged rift in Bosnia-Hercegovina leadership. This amounts to attempts to manipulate the national feelings of not only individuals but also the entire population of Cazinsaka Krajina.

It was emphasized during the meeting that there is increasing evidence of the aspirations and demands of the working people and citizens for further consolidation of constitutionality and law, and for decisive countering of all attempts to attack brotherhood and unity and other achievements of our socialist revolution.

The increasingly successful cooperation between the republican and provincial security services as well as cooperation with the security service of the Yugoslav People's Army were termed positive. It was also emphasized that the working people and citizens of Bosnia-Hercegovina sharply denounce the attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army and the security services, the statement says.

Ozal Makes Advance Statement on Mikulic Visit
LD2106165388 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1423 GMT 21 Jun 88

["Statement to TANJUG by Prime Minister Ozal in Advance of Yugoslav Prime Minister's Visit to Turkey Tomorrow"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Ankara, June 21 (TANJUG)—The Government and the people of Turkey await the visit by Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic with great interest and new hopes in even better Yugoslav-Turkish relations, Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal told TANJUG's correspondent in Ankara on the eve of tomorrow's official visit to Turkey by the Yugoslav prime minister.

Turkish-Yugoslav relations are based on genuine friendship and understanding. Bilateral ties are being developed in all fields and in mutual interest. The fact that there are no unresolved political problems is the most important characteristic of Turkish-Yugoslav relations. The foreign political positions of Turkey and Yugoslavia differ, but they are the two key countries in the Balkan region whose contribution to its development is of crucial importance, said the Turkish prime minister.

Cultural and historical ties and larger exchange in tourism are factors contributing to better understanding between our two peoples, said Prime Minister Ozal, adding that, although the two countries share no common border, Turkey regards Yugoslavia as its neighbour.

Turkey also values Yugoslavia's contribution to comprehensive cooperation and understanding and its role as an element of stability in the Balkans and Europe.

Ozal also said that the present level of economic and trade relations between Turkey and Yugoslavia is far below the desired and realistic possibilities. He also stressed the need for investing efforts aimed at further development and expansion of bilateral cooperation.

Mikulic Leaves on 3-Day Visit to Turkey
LD2206084588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0620 GMT 22 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic left today on a 3-day official, friendly visit to Turkey at the invitation of Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. [passage omitted]

Branko Mikulic was seen off at Belgrade Airport by FEC Vice President Janez Zemljaric, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar, FEC Secretary General Zoran Miskovic, and representatives of the Turkish Embassy in Yugoslavia.

Arrives in Ankara
LD2206092988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0842 GMT 22 Jun 88

[Text] Ankara, 22 Jun (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic arrived today on a 3-day official visit to Turkey. He was met and greeted at the airport in Ankara with high state honors by Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, and by several ministers of his government.

On the eve of the Yugoslav premier's arrival on this official visit to Turkey, it was stressed in Turkish political circles that this visit should contribute to the further development of friendly, bilateral, and particularly economic relations and trade between the two countries.

This afternoon, the FEC will begin official talks with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

Before this, FEC President Branko Mikulic will visit the Mausoleum of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, where he will place a wreath on the grave.

Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal will host a formal dinner this evening for FEC President Branko Mikulic, at which the two prime ministers will exchange toasts.

SFRY Assembly on Relations With Israel
LD2006192588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1617 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG)—Owing to the aggressive policy of Israel, Yugoslavia has not reestablished diplomatic relations with this country, nor will it do so until Israel's behavior in relation to the focal point of the Middle East crisis—the Palestinian question—is changed.

This, put most succinctly, is the essence of the conclusion adopted today by the Yugoslav Assembly's Foreign Policy Committee.

The committee stressed that the SFRY has not renewed diplomatic relations with Israel because it denies the rights of the Palestinian people, in particular the right to self-determination, it is continuing to occupy Arab territory, and it has a negative attitude toward efforts for a peaceful solution of this crisis. Yugoslavia broke off diplomatic relations with Israel in 1967.

Delegates of the Assembly's Foreign Policy Committee pointed out at the session that the widespread revolt by the Palestinian population on the occupied West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, the evolution in the stances of the Arab countries, the opening up of the dialogue between the superpowers on crisis flashpoints, and the strengthening of international pressure on Israel have provoked reexaminations and dilemmas in Israel over key factors in the Middle East crisis and the rights of Palestinians. Progressive and democratically orientated forces in Israel express increasingly clearly a readiness—with the aim of a peaceful and just solution to this problem—for Palestinians' legitimate rights to be recognized and for initiatives to be supported for the holding of a peace conference on the Middle East, the Committee stated.

Bearing this in mind, the nonexistence of diplomatic relations with Israel does not exclude the possiblity of developing Yugoslav and Israeli economic, tourist, cultural, scientific, and sporting links, as well as developing relations between sociopolitical organizations in the SFRY and corresponding partners, organizations, and individuals in Israel and in the occupied parts of the West Bank and in Gaza.

Besides this conclusion, the Committee added that such cooperation should be coordinated and implemented with full respect for the foreign political principles, international obligations, and interests of Yugoslavia. The Committee also concluded that "it believes it vital that the FEC continues to monitor the policy of the Israeli Government and in conformity with this, and in good time, within the framework of its competence, to undertake and propose measures and activities in the field of Yugoslav-Israeli relations."

The conclusions of the Committee will be sent to all delegates of both SFRY Assembly Chambers, the FEC, the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium and to the Federal Social Council for International Relations.

Number of 'Asylum Seekers' to FRG Rising

AU2206091888 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jun 88 p 11

[Nenad Briski report: "Time Bomb"]

[Excerpts] Since the beginning of this year the FRG authorities have been faced with a real invasion of newcomers seeking political asylum. While in the first 4 months of last year 15,276 people asked for political asylum in the FRG, this year this number rose by 60 percent. The data for April, the last month for which data are complete, shows that the Poles are (still) in first place (1,463), followed by the Turks (1,272), the Yugoslavs (1,034), the Iranians (790), the Pakistanis (215), and the Sri Lankans (185).

Of course, it is very difficult to believe that in one single month 1,463 Poles and more than 1,000 Yugoslavs were exposed to pressures, persecution, and arrests in their countries that they could not do anything except seek refuge in the FRG. In fact, most of these cases represent an attempt to enter the FRG's labor market which has been firmly closed to foreigners for some time now. [passage omitted]

One thing in all these cases is certain, especially if one looks at the list of the countries from which most asylum seekers are coming to the FRG (Poland, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Iran, Pakistan, Sri Lanka). We are mainly talking about countries in deep crisis whose citizens are trying to find a better life. For us, it is the most sad thing that we are so high on the list and that the number of Yugoslav "asylum seekers," who are in fact mainly economic emigrants, is continuously rising. Does this not illustrate our situation better than any report, and does this not show that it is high time to stop our analyses and measuring the depth of the crisis, and try to swim out of it.

Daily Previews Sofia Balkan Meeting

AU2106144888 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jun 88 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Preserving the Belgrade Spirit"]

[Text] A 3-day meeting of the six Balkan countries' assistant foreign ministers will open in Sofia tomorrow. This is the first meeting at diplomatic-political level after the ministerial meeting in February this year. The meeting in Sofia represent the continuation of the process initiated by the Belgrade conference. As it is known, all the Balkan countries' capital cities wish for the success of this meeting. It is thought that this is an expression of the feling of responsibility for the success and results of the Belgrade meeting.

The meeting in Sofia has been convened in accordance with the conclusion contained in the joint statement issued in Belgrade that top officials in charge of cooperation in the Balkans will regularly meet. The task of the assistants to the foreign ministers—it is thought that they are most familiar with problems and that they can make political decisions considering their high positions—is to discuss all the proposals (made in Belgrade) and to coordinate further activities in all fields, including the possibility of holding the next foreign ministers' meeting.

However, in Sofia the assistants will have no authority to make political decisions and adopt standpoints that exceed the letter and the spirit of the joint statement. At the meeting, which has been conceived as a practical and working meeting, they will discuss the application of specific agreements and agreements in principle that were reached in Belgrade, and will try to avoid the repetition of the principle tenets, general standpoints, and the statements that have already been expressed at the ministerial meeting.

Their task is to discuss all the initiatives and proposals and to try to put them in practice. The agenda was made in this context. Under the first point of the agenda they will analyze the proposals made in Belgrade and the specific ways of applying them in practice. This applies to economic cooperation, trade, banking, transportation, the protection of the environment, and everything else that was stated in the joint statement—political and humanitarian issues, tourism, power engineering, science, technology, culture, and so forth.

The second topic on the agenda envisages the "exchange of information and opinions on meetings in 1988." It was envisaged that the ministers for economic affairs or foreign ministers will meet in Turkey, the transportation ministers in Belgrade, and that a meeting on environmental protection will be held in Sofia next fall. At the end of this or the beginning of next year a meeting on industrial cooperation and transfer of technology is expected to be held in Bucharest.

Finally, under the third point on the agenda, the assistants will discuss the next ministerial meeting. This meeting is given great importance because it ensures continuity. It is thought that a possible break in the political dialogue could adversely affect cooperation and devalue the results of the Belgrade meeting. Realistically speaking, the ministers could meet again during 1990, but the question of the host country is still open. If the principle of alphabetical order is adopted, the role of the host country would be played by Albania. It appears that everybody agrees with this, but Tirana has not said anything yet. Of course, this meeting will have to be preceded by some significant results. As far as ministers are concerned, it has been mentioned that they might informally meet in New York during the UN General Assembly session.

And finally, in Sofia it will be difficult to avoid a discussion about some "major" issues such as the Balkan summit; the creation of a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons; trust, or humanitarian issues, particularly the position and rights of national minorities. Since nothing has changed significantly in the last several months since the Belgrade conference, the meeting will quite certainly be held within the context of the views contained in the joint statement.

The Yugoslav delegation at the meeting in Sofia will be led by Ilija Djukic, assistant secretary for foreign affairs.

Kosovo Parents Fear International Tensions

AU2206101388 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 17 Jun 88 p 8

[Rrustem Rrustemi article: "Togetherness in the Balance—The Pathology of Fear"]

[Text] The speech of one Communist taking part in the debate on the theses prepared for the Kosovo LC Conference at the meeting of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Commission for the Ideological Work of the LC With the Younger Generation was as shattering as it was moving and deserving of deep consideration. It is a matter of some parents and even some teachers of all nationalities who, for the sake of "keeping things quiet" in intranational relations, sometimes attempt to prevent the everyday association and joint recreation of children of different nationalities.

To paraphrase part of what the speaker said, "Watch out, son, and do not play with Serbian (or Albanian) children, because if you have an argument with them while you play, or some other time, then all sorts of things will happen to you and to me.!"...

The pathology of such fear, which is an instance of the erratic course taken by our everyday life, can be examined from a class, social, and political viewpoint, as a result of the escalation of Albanian nationalism in Kosovo, and of the appearance of other forms of nationalism.

The excesses which have taken place and which are still occurring here and there among members of different nationalities, and not among such people alone, have mostly had hostile, nationalist, and revanchist implications, and have therefore been severely and properly condemned by the LC, the state authorities, and other social bodies, since they leave behind serious consequences in intranational relations and give rise to a significant cooling of the traditionally good relations in this region.

The greater part of the burden of teaching the truth and deepening the awareness of our common life, to which there is no alternative, falls upon the shoulders of teachers of the younger generation, and especially upon the family, society, and the authorities of the socialist self-managing system. Therefore, to burden a child's mind, soul, and joy in life with the political obsessions of some adults, with bourgeois concepts of national exclusiveness which are without humanism or internationalism and are alien to a civilized era and place means to multiply the number of young nationalists or to create antisocial young people.

How many times, as if pressing the playback button, have we repeated the axiom that states that the finest fruit of our revolution has been brotherhood and unity? And now what happens? We are abruptly faced with the question of why a parent should be compelled to adopt such an attitude, and to be against children keeping company and playing together. It is no doubt because some scrap or impulsive, excessive incident between his child and a child of another nationality may bring about severe consequences for his life: political denunciation of an act with a nationalist implication, punishment under the law, administrative measures at school against the child and in the workplace against the parent, ideopolitical measures, ostracism from society, and loss of family honor. Nationalist excesses must be uncompromisingly condemned but must nationalism always be sought even where it does not exist?!

We must be more vigorous, united, and effective than hitherto in the struggle against the organized activity of the enemy, who tries to infiltrate himself even among children and to cause excesses of various kinds. But we must in no way fall into the trap of fear which leads us to "protect" our children from associating with each other in play. On the contrary. Our teachers supervise recesses in the schoolyard, excursions, and various kinds of sports meetings and events. Children's play, as an aspect of our common life, is a factor in pulling down the walls that divide us, and as such should be encouraged as far as possible.

The prospects for our common life are limitless, and we must pursue them vigorously together.

So play, son, with children of all kinds, even if "something" happens to you and to me....